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PUBLICATION ASKED BY ALLIED PRESS OF PEACE TREATY TEXT

Report That France Abandons
Rights in Djibouti District
Denied—Mr. Lloyd George
Visits the Liberated Regions

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Council of Four met this morning. Owing to the action of the German Government in publishing sections of the peace treaty, demands have been put forward for the publication of the text in the allied press. President Wilson is said to have acceded to the demand, but the matter will be considered at a meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Council on Monday. It was announced yesterday that the Italian colonial claims, which have been examined by a committee consisting of Viscount Milner and Messrs. Simon and Crespi, would be considered today at the council meeting. The report of the abandonment by France of her rights over the Djibouti districts is denied.

The council held no conference on Friday owing to Mr. Lloyd George's absence on a visit to the liberated regions. In the afternoon the Council of Foreign Ministers discussed matters connected with Bulgaria, and it is understood that the Bulgarian Government will quite shortly receive an invitation to send plenipotentiaries to Paris. The question of food for Russia has also been discussed. The reply of the Bolsheviks to the Allies' note, transmitted by Fridtjof Nansen, was of an absolutely negative character, respecting the ceasing of hostilities, though it accepted the offer of supplies.

Opinions Recorded in the Vorwärts
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Frederick Ebert, in a statement to the Vorwärts, says that the German Government will not come to a definite decision until convinced of the Allies' intentions to enforce an impossible peace of violence, consent to which would be born of despair. In any case the German people must be prepared for painful decisions.

The Vorwärts itself maintains that the government can neither reject nor sign the Allies' peace conditions, as it only received a mandate to accept peace based on the Wilsonian program. As the proposed peace has nothing in common with the latter, the paper says, a national referendum must decide.

Extradition Idea Disapproved
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The prominent Dutch statesman, Dr. Lohman, when interviewed by a Vossische Zeitung representative, said that Holland must maintain a strictly legal attitude regarding the former Kaiser's extradition, and that if the Allies insisted on their demands the request for extradition must come from Germany.

The general opinion of the Dutch Parliament was that extradition would not occur as no question of law was involved. Minister van Houten expressed disapproval of the extradition idea. He added that there could be no case while there was no freedom of the seas.

Treaty Revision to Be Discussed
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—On notifying the Chamber of Deputies of the Foreign Minister's departure for Paris to participate in the discussions regarding a revision of the 1859 treaty, the Dutch Premier said that the government was willing to consider any measure compatible with Holland's interests and that Belgium's desires would be examined seriously and impartially.

Charges Made in Italian Papers
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian press is now charging France, England, and the United States with endeavoring to renege the Austrian Empire under the disguise of a Danubian confederation. The Giornale d'Italia declares that Italy could not tolerate such a resurrection, and advises the Italian delegates in Paris to guard against such a menace. An attitude of reserve toward the Adriatic and Flume questions continues, but some papers insist on the complete fulfillment of the Treaty of London.

Question of General Referendum
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday)—The German Government issued on Thursday a denial of the report that it now inclines to the opinion that the allied terms must be signed, even if only lightly modified, and that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's position is threatened, as others have expressed their readiness to sign in his place. The denial does not, however, contradict the assertion that Mr. Philip Scheidemann's declaration that the treaty was unacceptable was not based on the government's unanimous opinion but was inserted in his speech at the last moment.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that the Cabinet is now considering the sub-

mitting of the treaty to a general referendum. The Vorwärts leader on Thursday pointed out that should she refuse to sign, Germany would be completely surrounded by enemies and could not win.

Marshal Foch's Visit to Rhine Region
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Regarding Marshal Foch's mission to the Rhine districts the French press states that he is holding a conference with French, British, and American generals. Marshal Foch will also visit Aix la Chapelle, where he will see the Belgian commanders. The Echo de Paris opines that the field marshal's visit relates to the reported intention of the Germans to ask for a referendum on the peace treaty.

Nations' League and China Discussed
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Viscount Bryce presided over a public meeting held yesterday at Caxton Hall to hear views concerning the League of Nations and China put forward by Dr. Wellington Koo, Cheng Tzang, former vice-president of the Chinese House of Commons, C. A. McCurdy and Sir Charles Adair. Lord Bryce appealed for sympathetic aid from other powers in establishing a system of law, proper currency and regulation of the League of Nations. Mr. Ting-wag said that, despite the adverse decision regarding the Shantung question, he still believed the league would right the wrongs done to China, and also believed the league would ask that Port Arthur and Dainy be returned to China.

Petition Sent to Pope
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A Berlin wireless message states that protests from all parts of Germany against the peace terms are continually increasing and to such an extent that it is impossible to register them all. The message adds that the bishop of Paderborn has petitioned the Pope to use his influence to obtain a mitigation of the peace conditions.

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The entire German episcopate has addressed a petition to the Pope praying for his good offices to mitigate the conditions of peace which, in their judgment, it is "impossible to fulfill."

Pope Benedict, with a view to co-operating in the speedy reestablishment of a lasting and humanitarian peace throughout the world, has taken steps to communicate the petition to one of the most important delegations at the Peace Conference with the object of having the conditions imposed on Germany so modified as to make them acceptable.

German Religious Missions
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A new note regarding German religious missions to foreign countries has been handed to the Peace Conference, it was announced today.

Socialist Commission Proposed
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The Majority Socialists have requested the International Socialist Bureau at Amsterdam to summon an International Socialist Commission to deal with the peace terms as proposed by the Allies.

OBJECT OF SMYRNA LANDING IS SHOWN

Step Said to Have Been Taken
to Maintain Order in District
and Only After an Agreement
With Council of Four in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—On inquiry at authoritative Greek quarters here, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor found great satisfaction prevailing regarding the landing of Greek troops at Smyrna, which was announced in Athens on Wednesday and gave rise to general rejoicing. The forces in question, The Christian Science Monitor informant said, number at present some 20,000 and embarked at a Macedonian port under a Greek commander-in-chief. The object of the step, he said, is to maintain order in the Smyrna district and it was undertaken only after an agreement with the Council of Four in Paris, for it has been through-out Mr. Venizelos' consistent policy to make no move of this kind without the previous consent of the Allies. The present development is a complete justification of that policy. The Christian Science Monitor informant considered, and he held it to be a particularly good augury that Italy in particular should be party to a step which promises so well for the eventual recognition of the Greek claims in Asia Minor.

He said there is now good reason to look for a satisfactory settlement of the Italo-Greek questions in general, and when questioned in this connection as to the significance of the recent Italian landings in Asia Minor, he expressed himself satisfied that these, like other allied landings, are merely designed to maintain order and have been authorized by the Council of Four as the Smyrna landing has been.

BILL TO ESTABLISH MILITARY JUSTICE

Measure Prepared by Lieut.-Col.
Samuel T. Ansell to Super-
sede Personal Power by Public
Law to Be Offered in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—George W. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Washington, has announced that he will introduce in the senate, at the earliest possible moment, a "bill to establish military justice," prepared by Lieut.-Col. Samuel T. Ansell.

"This bill," Senator Chamberlain says, "expresses my own views, the views of the officer who prepared it, and of many officers who have assisted in its preparation, and who, by reason of their experience in the administration of military justice during the war appreciate the need of court-martial reform."

The fundamentals of the bill are as follows:

1. The purpose of the bill is to establish military justice and regulate it by law rather than by mere military command; or, stating it differently, to supersede personal military power over military justice by public law.

2. The bill is to be effective for this purpose, must be law in its primary sense, a rule established beyond the control of the department and the army which which are to administer it.

3. Accordingly, this bill, designed to cure the vices of the existing system and to establish military justice on the firm foundations indicated, is built on the following basic considerations:

1. It proceeds in furtherance of the fundamental theory that courts-martial are inherently courts, their functions inherently judicial, and that their powers must be judicially exercised; and it discounts and penalizes a disregard of the sacred character of these judicial duties and functions.

2. It requires that the fundamental ideas of right and justice declared to be such by our law established as necessary to a full, fair and impartial trial, shall be recognized and observed throughout the court-martial proceeding from accusation to execution.

3. It abolishes the present intolerable delegations of penal power and, instead of leaving the military commander largely at liberty to determine the offense, the punishment and the procedure, establishes these elements with that definiteness and precision which should characterize the exercise of all penal power.

4. It endeavors to provide that military punitive action be buttressed in enlightened concepts of justice, be regulated by the requirements of justice, and that it give results that can fairly be accepted as justice.

5. It obstructs a hasty resort to punitive methods, withholds the hand of the commander who would be arbitrary, and stays the power of military authority, that it may be exercised considerately and guided advisedly.

6. It proceeds upon the theory that military authority itself is subject to the demands of justice, and endeavors to reestablish in the army a respect for, as it requires an observance of, those methods and processes which are necessary to justice.

7. It has regard for the fact that our soldiers are citizens; that the military status is but an incident of citizenship, and that to it the rights of the citizen should not be unnecessarily sacrificed.

No Star Chamber Methods

8. It regards grade in the army as a requisite of authority only, and not as marking a caste with established rights of preference in matters of justice.

9. It abolishes star chamber methods of courts-martial procedure and declares the records to be public records, accessible to the public as such.

10. More specifically the bill is characterized by the following:

1. A charge must be preferred under a special sense of responsibility evidenced by an oath, and it may be preferred by a soldier as well as an officer.

2. A thorough investigation must be made in which both sides are heard before the charges are reforwarded for trial.

3. The restraining tendencies established are such as to prevent the trial of trivial charges, to compel a resort to the inferior courts, rather than to the general court, and to preserve discipline with fewer trials.

4. The charge shall not be referred to a general court, except upon the legal determination (a) that a thorough investigation has been made; (b) that the charge is legally sufficient; and (c) that the evidence is prima facie sufficient to sustain it.

5. The summary court, by reason of its importance in the field of justice and discipline—for by it men are frequently started on the road to ruin—is required to be an officer specially selected for sanity of judgment and judicial temperament.

Special Courts

6. In order to establish trial procedure according to law, the special and general courts are to be provided with a judge advocate skilled in the

law, with a relation to the court like that which the judge usually has to the jury.

7. The right to counsel has been established beyond question, and special provision has been made for the procurement of competent counsel, both civil and military. Provision is also made for the assignment of a specially qualified officer to prosecute in the name of the United States.

8. Membership of the court is fixed by law instead of governed by the present wide discretion of the appointing authority; the special court to consist of three and the general court of eight members.

9. It is provided in the case of the trial of a soldier that three soldiers shall be on the membership of a general court and one on a special court.

10. In addition to challenges for cause, peremptory challenges are authorized, as well as challenges to the array which are rendered available through affidavits of prejudice. The peculiarities of military community are demonstrably such as to require this liberalization of the right of challenge. Three-fourths of the members of a general court and two-thirds of the members of a special court must concur in a finding of guilty.

Subservient to No Commander

11. The court and the judge advocate shall perform their functions independently of the appointing or any other authority; they shall be answerable only to their oaths and the law of the land, subservient to no military commander.

12. No action can be taken to affect the lawful judgments of courts except by way of pardon, mitigation, remission, and suspension operating to the benefit of the accused.

13. Trial courts, notwithstanding the legal control of the proceedings herein provided, will commit errors which will be conceded to be such in the light of more deliberate consideration. The court of military appeals, composed normally of civilian judges, is created for the correction of prejudiced errors of law committed in those serious cases resulting in sentences of death, dismissal, dishonorable discharge, and confinement for more than six months.

14. The court of military appeals is also given a retrospective jurisdiction to review and revise the judgments of courts-martial in the most serious cases tried during the war; this because clemency at best is inadequate to correct unjust convictions and almost completely fails in the face of a sympathetic attitude on the part of the military authorities.

Penalties Prescribed

15. Offenses are defined and no longer left to the uncertain conception as to the unwritten law military entertained by men unskilled in law; penalties are legislatively prescribed within reasonable limits and not left to be fixed by military command.

16. Those serious military crimes, such as desertion, disobedience to lawful command, and mutiny, which require the element of fixed and deliberate evil mental attitude and proof of it as such—a matter so generally disregarded during the war—have been defined so as to accentuate the specific intent and the necessity of its proof.

17. The general article which subjects all members of the establishment to prosecution for the undefined unwritten military law and under which nearly a third of our trials take place, has been made more specific by resolving it into those offenses denounced (1) by the penal code of the United States, and (2) by the penal code of the District of Columbia, with their well-defined offenses and penalties—only leaving to be prosecuted under the unwritten law military (3) those minor infractions of good order and soldierly conduct which merit but a minor court trial and punishment.

18. The bill establishes legal guidelines of court proceedings from beginning to end and penalizes non-compliance.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Association of Manufacturers will open its twenty-fourth annual meeting today in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The sessions will last through Wednesday evening.

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VARIED PROGRAM BEFORE CONGRESS

Supply Bills Will Come First in
Extra Session, and Politics
Will Play Important Part—
Topics of President's Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The one thought with which this session of Congress begins, in the view of those in political control, is that on its course and the results that follow will depend to a large extent success or failure in the presidential election of 1920.

Probably no session of Congress, certainly no extra session, ever opened with so extensive and varied a program before it. Constructive legislation and investigations covering the weak places of the administration are most equally represented. Because of the political importance of this Congress, practically all differences between factions of the Republican Party have been composed.

Both Houses will formally elect the Republican nominees for presiding officers and other officials at noon today immediately after the newly elected senators and representatives have been sworn in, and the Sixty-sixth Congress will be ready for business. President Wilson will be notified that the Congress has organized, and the President's message, which has already been sent, will be read to the Congress in joint session, probably by the official reader. It is possible, however, that it will not be read until Tuesday.

President's Message
Although nothing official has been given out at the White House where the message was received, it is known that it is about 4500 words long and deals only with domestic questions, the most important being finances of the Nation, taxation, the railroad problem, the return of telephone and telegraph lines to their owners, a permanent shipping policy for the United States and a repetition of the recommendation that the Woman Suffrage Amendment be passed.

Republican members of Congress with important bills, and that is almost every one, plan to plunge into legislation at once. First, there will be reported out of the Appropriations Committee of the House the supply bills which failed of passage because of the filibuster in the last Congress and committees in charge of other appropriation measures that must be enacted before July 1, will begin work on their bills.

The urgent deficiency bill, carrying probably \$1,000,000,000 for the relief of the railroads, will have to be dealt with, and there must be an appropriation for the war risk insurance, which has no funds, but this is likely to be complicated by the developments due to the resignation of the director, Colonel Lindsey.

The Appropriations Committee has considerable work to do on the supply bills, and it is expected that the committee on Military Affairs will begin the work of redrafting the army bill and the House Committee on Naval Affairs will rewrite the naval appropriation bill.

New bills are constantly being talked of, representing personal views of senators and representatives, regarding reforms, reconstruction and all manner of subjects that have come to the fore with the ending of the war. Considerable work is to be done on dry civil, Indians and agriculture appropriation measures. The House Committee on Military Affairs will begin the work of redrafting the army bill and the House Committee on Naval Affairs will rewrite the naval appropriation bill.

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Treaty of Peace

It is expected that the treaty of peace will come up in the Senate almost as soon as it is organized. Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, plans to introduce a resolution calling on the State Department to publish the complete text of the treaty, which, by the way, it has not in its possession at present. This will serve to precipitate discussion on the treaty and the league.

Of course the Senate Foreign Relations Committee cannot meet to con-

sider the treaty until the official text has been laid before it by President Wilson, and that probably will not be until he has returned to the United States and is ready to address Congress on the subject.

The bill returning the telegraph and telephone systems to private owners will be introduced within a few days. Public hearings on the railroads are to be held by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House and the bill for their return is not expected to be introduced for several weeks.

It is estimated that \$4,000,000,000 will be needed annually to defray expenses of the government and pay off the war debt and the Republicans are planning to revise taxation so as to raise this with the least possible hardship. The luxury tax is to be repealed promptly.

SURPLUS SUPPLIES MAY BE SOLD HERE

United States War Department
Director of Sales Makes State-
ment About the Army Meat
Left on Government's Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Having heard emphatically from many quarters of the country that the people of the United States would like a chance to buy at reasonable rates the 264,000,000 pounds of roast beef, corned beef, bacon, and other meats bought for the army, but not needed now, the director of sales of the War Department, W. C. Hare, says that he is willing to sell not only the meat, but also the millions of cans of fruits and vegetables which had been purchased for the army, in such manner as may result profitably both to the government and to the people of the United States. It is understood that the director of sales is acting in this matter at the direct suggestion of the Secretary of War.

Packers Asked for Advice

Mr. Hare said that, as it was impossible for the government to open retail stores, it had been considered necessary to call in the packers to ask their expert advice as to how the surplus meats should be disposed of, and, as they advised that the subject should be taken up with Mr. Hoover, with a view to sending the meat to Europe, this advice was acted upon. It is understood that the government is desirous to maintain high prices in this country, but because the United States had undertaken to feed the starving people of Europe and it was thought that this meat, part of which was ready for shipment, might readily be sent for that purpose.

The director of sales pointed out how impossible it is for the War Department to give away food or to go into the retail business, but it was remarked by an official from another department that all the canned goods, including meat, remaining in the hands of the War Department could be distributed through the wholesale grocers of the country if the packers would agree not to interfere with them, directly or indirectly.

Business Proposition

Mr. Hare, so far, has spoken only of such agencies as the Red Cross, Salvation Army, state and charitable institutions. It is probable, however, that within a day or two there will be a business proposition presented to the War Department providing for selling through regular channels which would probably result in profit, or at least not much loss, to the government, and in great advantage to the public. This, Mr. Hare said, was what he wanted to find.

With regard to the drawbacks inherent in this meat put up for shipment abroad, none of them seems to be worthy of much consideration, it is said, except that of the extreme saltiness in order to insure the meat's keeping well during its sea voyage, but if the salt could be soaked out so that the soldiers in Europe could eat it, it is thought likely that it would be eaten here.

The size of the cans is declared to be unimportant. Families may be larger abroad than in this country, on the average, but there are plenty of families in this country who can make up for lost time by eating this meat if they can get it, even that portion that is packed in six-pound cans.

QUIET IS REPORTED ON AFGHAN FRONTIER

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Government of India dispatch, dated May 14, announces that Dacca is still at peace, but that there are reports of raids and that no movements of importance have been observed on Jalalabad roads. On May 12 all was reported quiet at Kohat, Waziristan and Baluchistan. Operations on May 11 included an air reconnaissance over Bazar, Besawal and Kami Dacca. Guns captured on the 11th number six and one Gardner gun. The enemy casualties include many Afghan regulars.

MR. AND MRS. LANSING WITH KING

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Robert and Mrs. Lansing lunched with the King and Queen today at Buckingham Palace and Sir Robert Borden was received in audience.

HARRY G. HAWKER GETS AWAY ON HIS ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Aviator Starts Under Promising
Conditions in Sopwith Machine
—Captain Raynham Attempts
Start Also but Damages Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—As soon as it became evident about noon yesterday that Harry G. Hawker was making preparations for the anxiously-awaited trans-Atlantic flight in his Sopwith machine, St. John's became all agog with excitement. Motor cars, carriages, cabs and people on foot wending their way to Mt. Pearl, a distance of three miles from the town, which was the starting place of the flight.

At 3 p. m. all arrangements had been perfected for the start and at 3:21, with best wishes from the spectators, a clear sky, brilliant sunshine and a gentle easterly breeze the machine started from the ground, went up gently over the town to the eastward and in a few minutes was lost from view.

Almost the whole population viewed the machine as she gracefully flew down over the town, speeding her way along in an untraversed course, in competition for The Daily Mail prize of £10,000.

No sooner had the Sopwith been lost from view when attention was turned to the Martinsyde machine placed at the other extreme end of the town. Major Morgan, who was to accompany Capt. Frederick P. Raynham in his flight in this machine, had been making the necessary preparations, and it was felt that now the lead had been given by Hawker, nothing would stop Captain Raynham from also making the dash. Consequently hundreds and thousands on the quiet Sunday afternoon hurried across to Pleasantville to witness his start in the Martinsyde.

Arrangements were made to start at 4:21 p. m., just one hour after Hawker, and when that time arrived, the machine went off before the wind. After running about 200 feet, however, it crashed to the earth, causing considerable damage and injuring Major Morgan. The disappointment is great and numerous causes have been advanced for the happening.

In the meantime Hawker had gone off. He dropped his wheels about two miles from the shore off a headland called Sugar Loaf. Captain Raynham later stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that the machine was going along nicely and was just about nearing the take-off, when a little rise in the ground was encountered causing a bump. This bump caused the post underneath the fuselage to give way, thereby giving the engine a heavy jolt forward and the crash came. The propeller is smashed in pieces, while the engine is strained and the right wing damaged, so that the machine is put entirely out of commission for a flight. Captain Raynham attributes the accident entirely to the bump but other critics say the machine was too heavily laden with gasoline, having 365 gallons on board.

NC-4 Reaches Azores

Seaplane Successfully Covers Dis-
tance From Newfoundland

PONTA DELGADA, Azores—The American naval seaplane NC-4 under Lieutenant-Commander Albert C. Read, has successfully completed the third section of her trans-Atlantic flight, when she landed safely at Horta, Island of Fayal, Azores at 9:25 a. m. on Saturday, Washington time, after flying from Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, in what is estimated to have been 15 hours and 13 minutes or nearly three hours ahead of the scheduled time.

Two of the three seaplanes which left Trepassey, however, on this trip on Friday night, lost their bearings in the heavy fog off the northeast coast of the Azores, when almost within reach of their goal.

These were the NC-1, which was forced to alight off Corvo Island and the NC-3, which has not yet been definitely located.

The NC-4, whose objective was Ponta Delgada, was sheltered in the harbor at Horta, the commander of this plane deeming it wise to alight because of the unfavorable weather, after making what is believed to be a record long distance overseas trip.

less worked splendidly throughout the night hours, merchant ships and radio stations heeding the request of the navy to refrain from interfering with messages regarding the flight.

The NC-4 arrived at the port of Horta, in the Azores, at 13:25, Greenwich mean time, or 9:25 a. m., Washington time.

The official starting time of the NC-4 from Newfoundland being 10:07 p. m. Friday, Greenwich time, her arrival at Horta at 1:25 p. m. Saturday, Greenwich time, or 9:25 a. m., Eastern time, as unofficially given, would make the elapsed time of her flight 16 hours and 18 minutes. Reports to Washington, however, giving the time of her arrival at 12:20 p. m., made the elapsed time 14 hours and 7 minutes, the middle point between these two times being taken as the probably correct length of time taken on the trip. The distance she traveled was approximately 1200 miles.

The NC-4 first sighted land at Flores at 11 a. m. The NC-1 then was close behind her. The NC-3 passed station 17 at 9:15 o'clock. The destroyer of this station was the Stockton.

The first two seaplanes were in wireless touch with the torpedo boat tender Melville shortly before noon. The NC-1 reported at 3:40 p. m., Greenwich time, that she had gone off her course, and had been forced to alight in the open sea 200 miles northwest of Fayal. Four destroyers rushed to her assistance.

The NC-3 is believed to have been lost in a fog, the flagship of the flight having reported at 9:15 a. m., Greenwich time, that she was off her course between stations 17 and 18. The destroyer Stockton was on station 17, and the destroyer Craven on station 18.

The fate of Commander Towers, head of the squadron, and his crew on the NC-3 is still in doubt. Efforts to reach her have failed, though destroyers and radio have been utilizing every effort to find her.

The NC-1, in command of Lieutenant-Commander Bellinger, was forced to descend to the water, but was able to handle herself while destroyers went to her aid.

Lieutenant-Commander Alberti Cushing Read, who is in command of the NC-4 and who successfully navigated his plane on the long trip to the Azores, is a native of Lyme, New Hampshire. Only six years ago he entered the naval service under an appointment from Massachusetts. He belongs to the second school in the development of Annapolis graduates in aviation. In the first group belong both Commander Towers and Lieutenant-Commander Bellinger, the commanders of the less fortunate trans-Atlantic planes.

Lieutenant-Commander Read's friends have said that he is "a born flier." At Annapolis he was graduated near the top of his class, and through hard work and love of the flying game, he not only won for himself a place as one of the navy's best pilots, but also as administrator in the aviation division. He served on the battleships Massachusetts, Arkansas and Indiana.

It was Lieutenant-Commander Read who took over the work of organizing the naval air station at Miami, Florida, and after his great success in completing the southern camp, he was called to Washington, and put in charge of supplying all the air stations with material. During the war he was made a member of several important committees, including the Camouflage Seaplane Board, and a test board for heavier-than-air machines.

Lieutenant-Commander Read is a man of small stature, quiet but forceful manner, and unusual dignity. He was designated "the Napoleon of the air" at the Rockaway Beach Naval Station. He has served as commander at nearly every naval air station on the Atlantic Coast.

In reckoning time in connection with the trans-Atlantic flight, apparent differences can be reconciled by figuring according to the longitude of the various places mentioned, because local time varies with the longitude, it being one hour in advance or behind the true Greenwich time for every 15 degrees to the east or west of Greenwich, respectively.

Log of the Flight

Messages Marking Progress as Received by Navy Department

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Navy Department kept in touch intermittently with the flyers' progress through radio messages. The log of the flight as thus received follows:

At 6:03 p. m., May 16, from U. S. S. Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-3 began taxiing for Azores flight 20:36 G.M.T. (4:36 p. m., Washington time)."

At 6:23 p. m., from U. S. S. Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-4 began taxiing for Azores flight 21:13 G.M.T. (5:13 p. m., Washington time)."

At 7:16 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-1 began taxiing for Azores flight 20:53 G.M.T. (4:53 p. m., Washington time)."

At 7:17 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-4 took off water, on Azores flight 21:36 G.M.T. (5:36 p. m., Washington time)."

At 7:27 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-4 landed Trepassey Harbor 21:33 G.M.T. (5:33 p. m., Washington time), after circling harbor."

At 7:52 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-4 took off water on Azores flight 22:07 G.M.T. (6:07 p. m., Washington time)."

At 7:54 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-3 left water for Azores flight 22:06 G.M.T. (6:06 p. m., Washington time). Note: See 8:32 p. m."

At 7:55 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-1 took off water on Azores flight 22:09 G.M.T. (6:09 p. m., Washington time)."

At 8:27 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplanes NC-1, NC-3, NC-4 passed from sight at 22:20 G.M.T. (6:20 p. m., Washington time)."

Passed From Sight

At 8:36 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplanes NC-1, NC-3 and NC-4 passed



Harry C. Hawker
Aviator who started on a trans-Atlantic flight to Plymouth, England, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, yesterday

from sight on historic voyage at 22:20 G. M. T. (6:20 p. m., Washington time). At 8:32 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-3 left Trepassey 22:04 G. M. T. (6:04 p. m., Washington time)."

At 8:41 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-1 left water at 21:36 G. M. T. (5:36 p. m., Washington time), on Azores leg." (Delayed.)

At 8:44 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplane NC-4 left Trepassey 21:36 G. M. T. (5:36 p. m., Washington time)."

At 9:08 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplanes NC-3, NC-1 left water 22:11 G. M. T. (6:11 p. m., Washington time), on Azores leg." (Delayed.)

At 9:09 p. m., from Aroostook: "Seaplanes NC-4, NC-3, NC-1 left Trepassey at 22:11 Greenwich mean time (6:11 p. m., Washington time), for Azores."

At 11:12 p. m., from Aroostook: "Last night new engine placed on NC-4. All planes given complete inspection this morning. Warm and given finishing touches in early afternoon. Wind, fresh west, late afternoon, favorable for start."

"NC-3 got under way taxiing at 20:36, Greenwich mean time (4:36 p. m., Washington time). NC-1 got under way taxiing at 20:56, Greenwich mean time (4:56 p. m., Washington time). NC-4 got under way taxiing at 21:13, Greenwich mean time (5:13 p. m., Washington time). NC-4 stopped all motors at 21:18, G. M. T. (5:18 p. m., Washington time), but began taxiing again, after delay of four minutes, at 21:22, G. M. T. (5:22 p. m., Washington time). All planes taxiing around harbor to warm up motors."

Weather Conditions Good

"NC-4 got off the water at 21:37 G. M. T. (5:37 p. m., Washington time), and after circling around harbor and to the mouth of Mutton Bay, she landed at Trepassey Harbor again at 21:54 G. M. T. (5:53 p. m., Washington time), on account of seeing other planes not yet up."

"All planes made a long run down the harbor three points off the wind and took off, NC-3 leading at 22:06 G. M. T. (6:06 p. m., Washington time), NC-4 following closely at 22:07 G. M. T. (6:07 p. m., Washington time), NC-1 in the rear at 22:09 G. M. T. (6:09 p. m., Washington time)."

"They were flying low and circling around the point across from the mouth of Mutton Bay. Three giant planes passed out of sight in the direction of Mistaken Point at 22:20 G. M. T. (6:20 p. m., Washington time)."

Weather conditions for Azores run good. With present wind continuing during night she should reach Azores in nineteen hours. The crews are in the pink of condition and are happy to have on the 1372-knot run."

At 11:44 p. m., from the U. S. S. Prairie: "All seaplanes passed station No. 6, at 2:05 Greenwich mean time (10:05 p. m., Washington time)."

At 11:50 p. m., from Prairie: "Planes passed station ship No. 3, NC-1 passed at 24:03 Greenwich mean time (8:03 p. m., Washington time). Last plane passed at 00:15 Greenwich mean time (8:15 p. m., Washington time)."

At 12:24 a. m., from naval radio station, Bar Harbor: "Intercepted at 12:10, NC-4, sending on 450 meters wave length says, 'Passed at 4:14.'"

Messages to Ships

At 12:35 a. m., from naval radio station, Bar Harbor: "Intercepted at 12:26 a. m., communication between NC-4 and Cape Race radio station: 'I am receiving interference, go ahead again. Thanks.' At 12:27 heard NC-1 call station ship No. 9 and say, 'Answer.'"

At 12:45 a. m., from naval radio station, Bar Harbor: "Intercepted at 12:30 a. m., 'No. 9 from NC-1. Find out if that is you that we are heading for. (Signed) NC-1.' At 12:34 a. m., 'NC-1 from NC-4.' At 12:33 a. m., 'No. 9 from NC-4.' At 12:35 a. m., 'NC-3 from NC-4. Answer.'"

At 12:36 a. m., Bar Harbor called NC-4 on 1500 meters wave length.

At 12:45 a. m., from the naval radio station, Bar Harbor: "Intercepted at 12:44 a. m., 'NC-1. From what station was that I was just signaled to on 1500 meters wave length? (Signed) NC-4.'"

At 12:50 a. m., from U. S. S. Prairie: "Planes passed station No. 2 at 23:35, G. M. T. (7:35 p. m., Washington time)."

At 1:45 a. m., from naval radio station, Bar Harbor: "Intercepted at 1:30 a. m., 'NC-1 from NC-4. Answer. I have a message for you.' At 1:35 a. m., naval radio, Cape Race, from NC-4: 'I have received your sig-

signals. We passed station ship No. 10 at about 4:50 p. m.' 'Station ship No. 12 from NC-4: 'Make V's so that I can tell if you are near.' At 1:54 a. m., from NC-1: 'Made 15 miles and 300 degrees true.' At 1:56 a. m., from NC-1: 'Received everything O. K. I have finished my communication.'"

At 2:17 a. m., from naval radio station, Bar Harbor: "Intercepted at 2:05 a. m., 'NC-3 from NC-4 answer.'"

At 2:47 a. m., from Naval Radio Station, Bar Harbor: "Intercepted at 2:16 a. m., 'Radio Cape Race, from NC-4. Received your message. Thanks.' At 2:21 a. m., Radio Cape Race from NC-1: 'What ship or station is that? All well here, and we are in commercial radio communication. Good morning, Cape Race, from NC-1.' At 2:20 a. m., NC-3, from NC-1: 'Was that you?' At 2:30 a. m., from NC-1: 'Was that 527 or 627?' At 2:36 a. m., 'Radio

about 4:50 p. m.' 'Station ship No. 12 from NC-4: 'Make V's so that I can tell if you are near.' At 1:54 a. m., from NC-1: 'Made 15 miles and 300 degrees true.' At 1:56 a. m., from NC-1: 'Received everything O. K. I have finished my communication.'"

At 2:17 a. m., from naval radio station, Bar Harbor: "Intercepted at 2:05 a. m., 'NC-3 from NC-4 answer.'"

At 2:47 a. m., from Naval Radio Station, Bar Harbor: "Intercepted at 2:16 a. m., 'Radio Cape Race, from NC-4. Received your message. Thanks.' At 2:21 a. m., Radio Cape Race from NC-1: 'What ship or station is that? All well here, and we are in commercial radio communication. Good morning, Cape Race, from NC-1.' At 2:20 a. m., NC-3, from NC-1: 'Was that you?' At 2:30 a. m., from NC-1: 'Was that 527 or 627?' At 2:36 a. m., 'Radio

about 4:50 p. m.' 'Station ship No. 12 from NC-4: 'Make V's so that I can tell if you are near.' At 1:54 a. m., from NC-1: 'Made 15 miles and 300 degrees true.' At 1:56 a. m., from NC-1: 'Received everything O. K. I have finished my communication.'"

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about 4:50 p. m.' 'Station ship No. 12 from NC-4: 'Make V's so that I can tell if you are near.' At 1:54 a. m., from NC-1: 'Made 15 miles and 300 degrees true.' At 1:56 a. m., from NC-1: 'Received everything O. K. I have finished my communication.'"

T. (2:23 Washington time). NC-1 passed station 18 at 10:14 G. M. T. (6:14 Washington time). NC-1 passed station 16 at 09:17 G. M. T. (5:17 Washington time)."

At 9:32 a. m., from the Columbia at Horta: "NC-4 passed station 11 at 2:10 G. M. T. (8:10 Washington time)."

At 9:47 a. m., from the Melville: "NC-1 passed station No. 16 at 09:17 G. M. T. (5:17 Washington time). NC-4 passed station No. 18 at 09:45 G. M. T. (5:45 Washington time)."

At 10:07 a. m., from the Melville: "Last report received, NC-4 passed station No. 16 at 08:30 G. M. T. (4:31 Washington time). NC-1 passed station No. 13 at 07:13 G. M. T. (3:13 Washington time). NC-3 passed station No. 9 at 04:10 G. M. T. (12:10 a. m., Washington time)."

Arrived at Horta

At 10:50 a. m., the Navy Department received a message sent from the Columbia at Horta at 13:25 G.M.T. (9:25 a. m., Washington time), reading: "NC-4 arrived Horta."

At 11:05 a. m., from the Melville: "NC-4 reported sighted land at 11:35 G.M.T. (7:35 Washington time)."

At 11:06 a. m., from the Melville: "NC-4 passed station No. 19 at 10:14 G.M.T. (6:14 Washington time). NC-3 between stations No. 17 and No. 18 at 9:15 G.M.T. (5:15 Washington time), but off course. NC-4 passed station No. 22 at 12:10 G.M.T. (8:10 Washington time). Weather foggy."

At 11:08 a. m., from the Melville: "NC-4 passed station No. 22 at 12:10 G.M.T."

At 11:10 a. m., from the Columbia at Horta: "Following message received from NC-4: 'We have picked up land again; think it is Pico.'"

At 11:11 a. m., from the Melville: "Last information received from NC-3 at 09:15 G.M.T. (5:15 Washington time). 'We are off our course somewhere between station 17 and station 18.'"

At 11:12 a. m., from the Melville: "Latest information received: NC-4 passed station 22 at 12:10 G.M.T. (8:10 Washington time). NC-1 passed station 18. NC-3 off course somewhere between station 17 and station 18."

At 11:46 a. m., from the Prairie: "Progress of three seaplanes from Trepassey to Azores ahead of estimated distance at 06:25 G.M.T. (2:25 Washington time) by 125 knots. At above time planes reported passed station 13, 650 knots out. Cape Race still in communication with NC-4."

At 2 p. m., from the Melville: "NC-4 arrived at Horta this morning. Weather conditions Ponta Delgada: Weather around islands misty, with frequent rain squalls."

At 2:10 p. m., from the Prairie: "When considering extraordinary performance of NC planes, all on load of 1630 gallons of petrol and six men, except the NC-3, with crew of five men, Lieutenant Rhodes not taken; with Rhodes, NC-3 would have carried 155 excess of any other plane. Successful start due in large measure to tireless work of crews of seaplanes plus cooperation all officers and men Trepassey ships. Aerography most important factor. Arrangements for weather reports complete and accurate."

Waiting for Good Weather

At 3:30 p. m., from the Columbia, at Ponta Delgada, Horta, waiting for favorable weather before proceeding to Ponta Delgada. Not expected to leave until tomorrow."

At 4:43 p. m., the Navy Department received from the Columbia at Horta a cablegram filed at 19:30 G. M. T. (3:30 Washington time) reading: "NC-1 reported passing station No. 2 at 12:10 G. M. T. (8:10 Washington time). Apparently for Corvo. Was forced to the surface by dense fog. Destroyers scouting the vicinity."

At 7:07 p. m., Washington time, the Navy Department received this message from Admiral Jackson on the Melville at Ponta Delgada: "Received at 15:40 Greenwich mean time (11:40 Washington time) from the NC-1: 'I S W. S O S. Landing now, NC-1, we want bearings. Lost in fog about position 20.' This is the latest information. Following destroyers are searching: The Philip, Waters, Harding, Dent."

At 7:09 p. m., Washington time, the Navy Department received this message from Admiral Jackson: "NC-3 to east of station No. 17 at 9:15, Greenwich mean time (5:15 a. m., Washington time). Slightly off course."

At 7:13 p. m., Washington time, the Navy Department received from Admiral Jackson: "Weather much improved. Sea visibility 10 miles, but low clouds in hills. Wind shifting to northward."

At 8:46 p. m., Washington time, the Navy Department reported this message from the Columbia, at Horta: "NC-1 forced to land at 12:19, G.M.T. (8:19 a. m., Washington time) near Corvo. NC-4 at Horta. Last news of NC-3 at 9:15, G. M. T. (5:14 a. m., Washington time), when she asked for compass signals near station No. 18. Destroyers now searching for both planes. Destroyer Harding in position latitude 39 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 20 degrees 50 minutes, on course 289, speed 22 knots, reports hearing NC-1 signals at 10:27, G. M. T. (4:27 p. m., Washington time). Signals getting stronger as approaching."

At 10:55 p. m., the Navy Department received this cablegram from the Columbia at Horta: "U. S. S. Harding reports crew of NC-4 safe on board steamship Iona. Plane was being towed, but tow line parted. Latitude 39 degrees 44 minutes, longitude 20 degrees 24 minutes."

At 8:45 a. m., from Naval Radio Station, Bar Harbor: "Progress of three seaplanes from Trepassey to Azores, ahead of estimated distance 06:25 G. M. T. by 125 knots. Above time planes reported passed station ship 13, 650 knots out. Cape Race still in communication with NC-4."

At 8:58 a. m., from the Columbia at Horta: "NC-4 passed station 18 at 09:45 G. M. T. (5:45 Washington time). NC-3 passed station 13 at 06:23 G. M. T. (2:23 Washington time)."

At 9:32 a. m., from the Columbia at Horta: "NC-4 passed station 11 at 2:10 G. M. T. (8:10 Washington time)."

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At 11:08 a.

MOTION TO DISMISS BREWERS' SUIT LOST

Judge Hand Says Real Issue
Is Whether Beer Containing
2.75 Per Cent of Alcohol
Is an Intoxicating Drink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Whether or not 2.75 per cent beer is intoxicating is to be the real issue in the suit of the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company to obtain an injunction restraining Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, and Richard J. McElligott, acting collector of Internal Revenue, from attempting to interfere with the manufacture of beer containing not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol, according to A. H. Hand, United States Judge, who Saturday denied Mr. Caffey's application for dismissal of the case. It is expected that the trial will be begun in the Federal Court next Friday.

Judge Hand also denied Mr. Caffey's claim that a district attorney could not be enjoined. Rulings to restrain the prosecuting attorneys had been well established, he said, and such officers should be restrained when it was evident that they were pursuing authorized prosecutions which might prove ruinous either to the property or means of livelihood of persons. He added that he was satisfied that the suit was not directed against the United States, but rather against Mr. Caffey and Mr. McElligott, and thus might be maintained, as otherwise the complainant would have no adequate remedy at law. In this case, he said, he felt that the district attorney could be properly restrained from prosecuting, because if it should be found that the theory of the law which both he and the Attorney-General were maintaining was wrong, irreparable damage, not to be recovered by any legal action, would ensue.

Test of Law Planned

District Attorney Caffey offered a second point to the effect that in the prohibition law, the word "beer" was used to refer to any kind of beer, irrespective of its alcoholic content. Declaring that the brewing company will win the suit if it can show that 2.75 per cent beer is not intoxicating, Emory R. Buckner, of the firm of Clark, Buckner & Howland, counsel for the Hoffman company, said that steps had been taken to obtain and file affidavits from various authorities to support their contention that 2.75 per cent beer is not intoxicating and so does not fall within the purview of the law prohibition act. He declared that the suit had been brought in order to test the law, which would affect 1500 breweries in the United States and property worth \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. Buckner added that the outcome of the pending action was of national importance, since the constitutional amendment, to become effective in January, 1920, also contained the word "intoxicating" in relation to malt liquors.

Brewers' Case Summed Up

"If we win," he said, "it will settle for all time the question whether the law is aimed at beer as a beverage or at a beer which is intoxicating."

Summing up the case from the brewers' point of view, Mr. Buckner said: "The position of the government is that the making of beer is illegal and the brewers maintain that it is not illegal if the beer is not intoxicating. The government will have to go about proving their point in the same way as we did, by the introduction of affidavits and possibly of testimony of experts, or at least of men who ought to know what they are talking about."

In his opinion Judge Hand said: "To single out non-intoxicating beer for prohibition and leave non-intoxicating ale, stout and porter to be manufactured and sold would involve a construction of the act too unreasonable to be entertained. If the word beer does not mean intoxicating beer, no meaning is given to the word 'other' preceding the words 'intoxicating malt or vinous liquors,' and the entire prohibition act is rendered inconsistent and the meaning of the words forced and unnatural."

"Where a statute is intended to prevent the use of liquors in themselves harmless, this it can do in unmistakable terms and will be upheld by the courts."

"It is unnecessary to say," Judge Hand concluded, "that the question whether beer having 2.75 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating is not before me for decision. The bill of complaint alleges that such beer is not intoxicating and the motions by the United States attorney and the acting collector seek to dismiss it on the ground that even if this is so the complainant has no right to restrain these officials from enforcing the act of Nov. 21, 1918, because the complainant is forbidden by the statute to brew any beer, whether intoxicating or not, and because in the case of the United States attorney no suit against him can properly be brought."

NEW WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

OLYMPIA, Washington—Extensive highway construction enactments and the reclamation and land settlement acts were some of the constructive legislation passed by the recent session of the Washington Legislature.

By nearly doubling the license on motor vehicles a fund is provided from which \$10,000,000 is appropriated for the construction of permanent roads, and the Carlson Road Bill provides for a referendum to the people at the next general election of a plan to bond the motor vehicle fund for \$30,000,000 for

the construction of trunk line highways.

The reclamation and land settlement acts provide for a board which may enable settlers, on lands now idle, to make necessary improvements and at the same time, while making a living, repay money advanced by the State.

The Legislature also authorized expenditure of \$3,500,000 for the completion of buildings in the Capitol group at Olympia, \$2,500,000 to be expended in the next two years. The measure provides for a monument to the memory of the boys who fell in the war, and \$500,000 was appropriated for the relief of returning soldiers and sailors.

RAILWAY BUREAU WON WAR, SAYS MCADOO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the successful operation of the railroads under government control saved the war for the United States and the Allies was declared by William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and chief of the United States Railroad Administration, speaking to the Westchester County Democratic Club at the Hotel Biltmore on Saturday.

Mr. McAdoo told how, in the spring of 1918, he was notified that unless large supplies of food were immediately rushed to Europe, defeat would be inevitable for the Allies. The Railroad Administration rushed empty cars from the eastern coast to the west and brought them back as swiftly as possible loaded with the necessary food supplies.

About five weeks after receiving the demand for food, the Administration was obliged to notify those asking for it that if adequate shipping was not provided for the food that had been accumulated at American seaports, it would be necessary to consider an embargo against the food movement.

ACTION ON CHINESE QUESTION PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asking for a reconsideration of the decision of the Shantung and Kiaochow question, the York Quon Educational Association, a Chinese youth people's organization in Boston, has sent cablegrams to President Wilson and the Chinese peace delegation, as follows:

To President Wilson—"We are greatly surprised to hear the settlement of Shantung problem in favor of Japan. To you, who has always stood for justice and liberty, we appeal for a readjustment of the matter, so as to secure a more permanent peace."

To the Chinese peace delegation—"Japan's treacherous intrigue at the settlement of Shantung problem has aroused in us a strong national conscience. Our country being at danger, you are urgently requested not to yield for any sake. We are standing behind you."

MILK DISTRIBUTION EFFICIENCY URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In a preliminary report on a survey of the milk situation in the State, exclusive of New York City, the committee of the New York State Council of Farms and Markets urged that the entire system of distribution in up-State cities be made more efficient.

"The evidence of dealers who are also producers taken in the investigation would indicate that approximately 60 per cent of the price to the consumer should be received by the producer, and 40 per cent by the distributor," according to this report.

In nearly every up-State city the margin is much greater and, in fact, an average throughout the year indicates that more than 50 per cent of the price is received by the distributor."

CALIFORNIA ASKS ALL-AMERICAN CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

EL CENTRO, California—The vanguard of a delegation will soon leave for the national capital, sent by the Imperial Valley Irrigation District, seeking the enactment of measures by Congress, authorizing the building of an all-American canal from the Colorado River to provide the valley's water supply. The present water source is through a canal traversing Mexican territory, and is constantly menaced. Storage of the Colorado River flood waters will also be urged as a conservation measure, which would affect a vast acreage in California and Arizona.

ARMY DISCHARGES AND ENLISTMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Discharges from the army have reached a total of 2,101,029 officers and men. Large numbers of temporary officers are availing themselves of the opportunity to retain connection with the military establishment, 41,920 having applied for reserve commissions and 22,505 for commissions in the regular army. Voluntary enlistments have passed 33,000, the three-year men outnumbering by several thousand those who are enlisting for one year.

STRIKE PROPOSAL REJECTED

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The San Francisco Labor Council, representing scores of building trades crafts and thousands of workers, has refused after prolonged debate to accede to a petition of the International Workers Defense League that a strike be declared on July 4 in behalf of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings. The vote was 124 to 40.

BROAD STANDARD OF ART IS URGED

Duty of American Federation
Said to Be to Increase the
Public's Interest—Plans for
Memorials Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The mission of the American Federation of Arts was described as one to "preach the gospel of art throughout the country," not by writing and talking, but by circulating that which could be seen, in a speech by Robert W. de Forest, president, at the second day's session of the federation in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Several speakers told of evidences of increased public interest in art, and the need for enlarging both scope and audience, with traveling exhibitions of the federation, was discussed. The speakers included Rossett Howard of the Minneapolis Art Museum, who said that the public should be approached, in any art educational campaign, in a manner free from the reproach of "highbrowism"; Prof. Oscar B. Jackson of the University of Oklahoma, who told of the lack of historical background and tradition as being detrimental to art appreciation in the western states; Miss Lella Mechlin, secretary, who read letters from various states, asking for guidance and information in art matters; Henry W. Kent, Joseph Pennell, and Gerrit A. Beneker.

Pershing Square Plans

Other speakers have dealt with war memorials, and at the meeting of the city Board of Estimate, plans for a permanent memorial in the form of a coliseum in Pershing Square, near the Grand Central Station, were referred to the Mayor's Committee on Permanent Memorial.

At the first session, the question as to whether war memorials should be selected purely for their aesthetic value, or with a regard for their utilitarian merit as well, was discussed. The wisdom of deferring the erection of memorials was also considered. A letter from Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, urging postponing action in this regard for 15 or 20 years, was read. "One of the finest memorials," he wrote, "the Washington Monument, waited three generations."

Eliot Rhot disapproved combining a useful purpose with a memorial designed to commemorate the noble spirit with which the soldiers went to France.

"There is but one way to express the gratitude and honor, the appreciation and reverence, which the people feel for those who showed the great spirit of sacrifice and courage, and that way is art," said Mr. Root. "That is what art is. It is the expression of the spirit for which just plain men and women are unable to find words. And unless the art of America can find ways to express that spirit so that the future generations will understand it and be inspired by it, then we fail. We must appeal to the art of America."

High Standards Urged

Mr. Root warned against the danger of personal aggrandizement which is often offered to individuals in the erection of public buildings, parks, or highways for memorial purposes. Memorials need not be expensive, he said, but should be suited to the places in which they are erected. The federation should be empowered to choose appropriate memorials, he concluded.

That war memorials should not only serve to honor those who made the supreme sacrifice, but should be an inspiration to future generations, was suggested by Cass Gilbert, former president of the American Institute of Architects. Plans proposed for suitable materials ranged from a Victory coin to a bridge across the Hudson. Edwin Blashfield called for the expression of America's appreciation by color; Frederick Law Olmsted suggested a park; Harold S. Buttenheim favored a community house, and read a letter from General Pershing expressing the same opinion. Mrs. William S. Sims, wife of Rear Admiral Sims, urged that America look beyond the utilitarian side of the question to an appreciation of the ideal.

Joseph Pennell made an appeal for a national secretary of the fine arts and for a national technical school in Washington.

NATION-WIDE TOUR OPENED BY DRYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Anti-Saloon League of America opened its nation-wide dry demonstration with addresses yesterday in various city churches and will continue it today with mass meetings afternoon and evening at Calvary Baptist Church.

Following this, the speakers, including William Jennings Bryan and delegates from abroad, will divide into groups and make a tour of the country, gathering again in Washington on June 4 for the convention of the league.

FARMERS' INCOMES REPORTED DOUBLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—"Farmers have been making much more money during the war than they ever did before," said Prof. Walter F. Handshien of the University of Illinois, in giving the results of his cost-of-production investigation here recently.

"Farm profits have grown tremendously in the last few years owing to the great demand for foodstuffs," he

continued. "The percentage of increase has about kept pace with the rise in prices, and farmers' incomes are now something over 200 per cent of what they were in 1913, which is also true of prices in general. I do not feel that farmers have been profiteering, however. The price of wheat as set by Congress helped to prevent extraordinary profits. There may be some profiteers among the farmers, but I believe they will be found chiefly among the manufacturers and dealers in war supplies," he concluded.

ARGENTINA AND NATIONS' LEAGUE

President Irigoyen Refuses a
Private Conference—Deputies
and the President at Odds

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In a message to the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, President Irigoyen said that Argentina refused to participate in private conferences relative to the formation of the League of Nations. This section of the message read:

"The League of Nations is an organization of the greatest importance and it signifies progress in which Argentina will not hesitate to join. Argentina was invited to discuss the league project in a private conference which was absolutely unofficial because neutral nations were not taking part in public discussions. Argentina replied that her representatives would gladly attend a public discussion, but that an important undertaking must not be considered privately, nor must a distinction be maintained between belligerents and neutrals in the formation of the League of Nations, which is designed to establish peace in the future. The Argentine Minister at Paris explained the attitude of this country to the Allies and Argentina was invited to attend the first public session for the organization of the league."

The President declined to appear in person and read his message, and it was printed in the Congressional Record with the following resolution adopted by the chamber:

"The courtesy of listening to the reading of the message is justified only when the President reads it. As President Irigoyen has not availed himself of the honor of opening the session, such courtesy is dispensed with."

ITALIAN ENVOY HAS TROUBLE IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to advices received from Mexico on Saturday, Rear Admiral Count Max Lovatelli, naval attaché of the Italian Embassy here and head of the Italian Naval High Commission to the United States, whose secretary, Signor Riutti, was recently held up by bandits in Tampico and robbed, has experienced indignities in Mexico.

Twice Count Lovatelli was prevented from going from Mexico City to Veracruz. The Italian chargé d'affaires made representations to the Mexican Foreign Office, but no apologies were made and an investigation as to the status of Count Lovatelli was undertaken.

The government said it was not satisfied with the statement of the chargé d'affaires as to the count's position or the object of his visit, which, it is understood here, was primarily to inspect the Tampico oil fields. The government newspaper organs began to print insinuating reports of the incident, and openly charged Lovatelli had gone to Tampico without announcing his intended visit. It was also announced that instead of inspecting the oil fields in the immediate vicinity of Tampico, Count Lovatelli went directly to the region controlled by the rebel chieftain, Pelaez.

NEW YORK GUARD FEDERALIZING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The seventy-first infantry of the New York guard is to be the first Manhattan regiment federalized under the new rulings of the War Department, according to an announcement made by Adjutant-General Berry. Under this ruling New York is to have four regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and 12 companies of coast artillery. The enlistment term is set at three years and men will receive credit for time they have already served in the guard. They will be paid for attending drill and will be sent to camp two weeks every summer at the expense of the United States Government.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Governor Smith has approved a bill appropriating \$30,000 for 450 scholarships for returned soldiers, sailors and marines, three to be chosen from each Assembly district, each of whom will receive \$100 a year for tuition and \$100 for expenses.

AMERICAN LEADERS
Beaded Tip
LACES AND HEELS

Bump-bump-bump on the old kind—easy going on B-T's—they put you on cushions of air.

Ask your shoe dealer or repair-man to show you the rubber heels with the new idea.

United Lace & Braid
Mfg. Co.
Originators and Sole
Manufacturers
AUBURN
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

RAILWAYS CALLED PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Counsel for Organized Railway
Employees of America Says
Private Interests in Them
Should Be Extinguished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the extent of private interests in public highways, including railways, he definitely determined, and that when so determined they be paid for and extinguished, and that the government hold title to all properties, was urged by Glenn E. Plumb, special counsel for the Organized Railway Employees of America, speaking before an industrial group of the Ethical Culture Society at the Aldine Club, Mr. Plumb, who has opened offices in Washington, District of Columbia, to represent that organization directly at the seat of government, outlined a plan for the reorganization of the railways which he said had been adopted by the 2,000,000 men in the organizations here represented, and was expected to be adopted by organizations representing 5,000,000 more citizens, awaiting only the regular meetings of their organizations to give it further indorsement.

"Railroads are public highways, to be used in the particular manner prescribed by law, but none the less public highways," he said. "Public highways have always been matters purely of public concern. Their acquisition, construction, maintenance, and operation have always been, and are now, a function of the State."

"No individual or corporation could perform this function unless the State had authorized such performance by granting a special privilege for that purpose. Railroad corporations are merely corporate agents created by the State for the performance of its duty which the State owes its citizens. Such corporations have delegated to them only such powers, rights, and privileges as the State itself might exercise if it were constructing and operating these highways directly."

"This is the foundation of our plan: That the extent of the private interests in this public highway be definitely determined, that when so determined they be paid for and extinguished. In such a determination all fictitious entries in the account will be eliminated. The amount finally determined will be the real number of dollars actually placed at work by the corporations in the service of the public."

Plan for Financing

"We proposed to have this amount of money provided by the government at the lowest obtainable rate of interest, the government to hold title to all the properties. The capital so invested will enjoy the highest security that human agencies can provide and will be satisfied with the lowest rate of return that money can command."

"With such assurances the investor ceases to be concerned with management. In the management of the utilities there are three essential interests: The interest of those charged with authority for rendering the service and answerable to the public and wage-earners for the exercise of such authority; the interest of the wage-earners who render the service are entitled to a just return thereof; and last, but by no means least, the interest of the people."

"Those interests cannot be properly protected unless they share equally in the control management. We propose to accomplish this equal representation by providing that these properties shall be operated through the agency of a corporation controlled by a directorate, one-third of whom shall be elected by and represent the management; one-third shall be elected by and represent the wage-earners, and one-third shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and represent the public."

Benefits Assured

"Such a corporation can secure for the public all of the benefits of unified operation, a common use of terminals and equipment, elimination of the long haul (the most wasteful of railroad operating) and would put an end to the uneconomic waste of competition. There are those who urge that by putting an end to competition we have extinguished all incentive to economy and efficiency in operation. The only purpose of competition under private ownership was to increase profits. Any benefit which the public received was a mere by-product of profit-making. We propose a new incentive for economy and efficiency where the main purpose of the effort is to improve service, and profit is to be the by-product."

"This is accomplished by our so-called profit-sharing device. We would provide that this corporation receive as compensation for its services one-half of the net profits remaining after paying all operating expenses, maintenance, and renewal

charges, interest on outstanding bonds, and providing a sinking fund; that the profits so received by the corporation should constitute a trust fund to be distributed as a dividend upon its pay roll. By this device each employee becomes personally interested in seeing that the public gets the utmost amount of service for the least expenditure of money.

Lower Fixed Charges

"The other half of the net profits goes to the government, to be used for extensions, without an increase in fixed charges, or for a retirement of outstanding capital, thereby diminishing fixed charges. We safeguard the public's interest in this division of profit by requiring that whenever the amount so to be distributed as a dividend on the pay roll equals or exceeds the per cent of the gross operating revenues, rates shall be reduced to absorb this surplus.

"We provide a system which insures decrease in rates, thereby fostering industries, assuring enlarged instead of restricted employment, avoiding, instead of inviting, a period of panic."

MR. DANIELS BACK IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Establishment of a large merchant marine to give the United States a leading position in the world of commerce, as well as the expansion of the navy, was advocated by Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who returned Saturday on the transport Mount Vernon after five months overseas consulting with naval officials of the Allies on the disarmament proposed in the League of Nations covenant.

Mr. Daniels reported that the soldiers in France were eager to get home and that they were being brought back rapidly. He said also that most of the officers of the United States Navy favored sinking the German ships as a moral lesson; besides by the time they could be remodeled for allied use they would be obsolete. He commented on the good feeling toward the United States which he found everywhere.

AUTOMOBILE LINE TO WESTERN PARKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, announced plans for establishing an automobile line from Denver, Colorado, to and through Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone and Glacier National parks, via Boulder and Loveland, Colorado; Wyoming, and Livingston, Bozeman, Boulder, Townsend, Helena, and Choteau, Montana. He said improved road conditions next year would make it possible to change the route so as to include several other important cities.

SALVATION ARMY DRIVE OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Preliminary to the New York opening of the Salvation Army's "dollars to doughnuts" drive for \$13,000,000 by the beating of 100 drums throughout the city at noon, a mass meeting was held at Madison Square Garden yesterday at which the speakers' list included Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and Brig.-Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has charge of the local drive for the city's quota of \$1,500,000.

E. T. SLATTERY CO.

UNDERWEAR

Crepe de Chine, Satin and
Georgette

The economy of silk under garments has become an established fact. They launder beautifully and wear well. We have some very charming styles in envelope and step-in chemises and gowns, descriptions of which follow.

Envelope Chemises of washable satin and crepe de chine; many attractive styles including Empire model with colored embroidery; another with top of lace insertions, back and front. \$14.00

Envelope and Step-in Chemises in extra heavy crepe de chine, also dainty georgette models. Some are trimmed with real flet laces; others are Empire effects with georgette top and broad satin ribbons. \$9.40

Other beautiful models at \$15 to \$17.50

HIGH PRICES OF FOODS PROTESTED

Cost of Practically Every Com-
modity More Than Should Be
Say Delegates to Meeting of
Boston Housekeepers League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The protest against high prices of foodstuffs, which smolders and flames sporadically, promises to crystallize into organized action through the Housekeepers League of Boston, which held a conference recently when representatives of various women's organizations voiced their objections and discussed a general mass meeting in Faneuil Hall at some future date. Committees in various districts were appointed to investigate and report on conditions to be acted upon later.

The delegates were outspoken in their condemnation of high prices to an extent that refuted the claim of some of the dealers who say they are justified in charging the present prices because the people pay them. While it is often charged that American people buy by price rather than by value, there could be no doubting the temper of these delegates who vigorously denounced as too high the prices charged for practically every commodity.

"The situation is critical and prices are so unreasonably high that something has got to be done and we are determined to get some action that will meet the situation," said Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, president of the league. "The women's clubs generally are not coming forward to help us, but some of the club members and many individual housewives are ready to join a movement that assures results. The clubs as organizations fail to act because some of the members are not interested in business details involved in money, while others refrain because it might affect their husband's business."

The present price of milk was criticized as beyond the point of fairness and report was made in the recent meeting at the State House, where plans were made for a campaign to increase the use of milk. Both the State of Massachusetts and the United States Government are to help the campaign. One speaker in referring to this campaign said he understood there had been a surplus of milk since the price was increased with a corresponding reduction in consumption. It was the sentiment of the meeting that the price ought to be reduced and that would increase the consumption without any need for the federal government and the State cooperating in a campaign to stimulate its use.

The three fish investigations in Massachusetts were referred to but it was noted that prices were still high in spite of investigations, convictions, and a surplus in cold storage, according to government figures.

It was voted to favor a bill now before the Massachusetts Legislature standardizing the quality of coal after one woman told how she had found no less than seven and one-half pounds of slag and stone in 16 pounds of coal.

The league, representing thousands of women throughout the State, in view of the advancing prices for necessities, realizing that there is no national law to prevent profiteering in food, drew up a resolution publicly indorsing the congressmen who had sought laws to halt profiteering.

New Camisoles of Georgette and Satin \$4 and \$5

One is made of heavy georgette, strap model with Vandyke points of Calais lace; front trimmed with shirring and roses. \$4.00

Another group includes washable satin in a strap model, with deep band of net and real flet lace insertions. \$5.00

E. T. SLATTERY CO.
TREMONT STREET - BOSTON

WINNIPEG STRIKE ISOLATES THE CITY

Strike Leaders Having Decided to Complete Isolation, Telegraphers Are Said to Have Left Posts Under Compulsion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Winnipeg yesterday was practically cut off from the outside world, as the latest information received from the Manitoba capital was to the effect that the commercial and press telegraphers of the city were to leave their posts. It was stated that the men were compelled to stop work through fear of violence, the strike leaders having decided to complete the isolation of the city.

On inquiry, on Sunday night, at the Great North Western Telegraph Company, The Christian Science Monitor Canadian News Office was informed that there was little or no chance of getting any messages through to Winnipeg or of sending any from that city. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor on asking the Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, as to whether the government had any later particulars of the strike situation, replied that the latest intelligence was to the effect that the situation remained unchanged, and that there had been no violence. The strikers had allowed several of the smaller restaurants and eating places to resume business, but the dining rooms in the big hotels were still unable to cater for the public. Arrangements had also been made by which the bakers and dairymen could supply their products to the public.

No newspapers are being published. Practically all organized labor is on strike, the only unions at work being the moving-picture operators, the musicians, and the railway running trades. The Minister of Labor and one of the leading railway employees' officials informed the Canadian News Office that they did not anticipate any of the railway hands joining the strikers, though it was admitted in these times of general upheaval it was idle to prophesy what would or would not happen.

CHIEF SCOUT GREETED BY NEW YORK BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement, received an enthusiastic and noisy welcome from some 8000 Boy Scouts of New York gathered Saturday in Madison Square Garden to hear the greetings which he brought them from the scouts of the British Empire and to give him greeting to take back home with him to their cousins. Sir Robert conferred eagle scout badges, the highest insignia in scouting, upon a number of the boys. The scouts carried out the program which they had prepared to give on the Sheep Meadow in Central Park. Daniel C. Beard, national scout commissioner, officially welcomed Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell. Colvin H. Livingston told of the war work done by scouts, both in the United States and in England. W. G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, paid tribute to the financial ability evinced by the scouts in selling bonds during the Liberty Loan campaigns, saying that often they had been so active in towns where he himself was speaking for the loan that they had taken from him all the money he had in his pockets.

TENANTS PLANNING A GENERAL STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Tenants in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn announced that they are contemplating calling a general strike on June 1 unless what they term intolerable living conditions are alleviated. They ask that the landlords grant them leases in which it is agreed that the rent shall not be raised within a year. If the strike comes off the tenants plan to act as a mass and refuse to pay rent; this, it is believed would involve thousands of tenants, about 1500 of whom are already on strike. They plan to station pickets in front of houses affected to warn prospective tenants not to move into them. The chairman of the housing committee of the state Reconstruction Commission has announced that an up-state advisory council which is conducting a survey of conditions reports that overcrowding in all towns is becoming a menace and that families everywhere are taking boarders to an undesirable extent.

LAWS ON WOMEN'S WORK IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Women and minors employed in transportation service have been granted protection under the Lickwood-Caulfield "conductorette" bill, recently signed by Governor Smith. The measure requires that women and children cannot be employed in subway, surface, or elevated transportation service more than nine hours a day, 54 hours a week, or between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. The Dowling bill, which exempts newspaper women from the time provisions of this labor law, and which was supported by women reporters, also received the Governor's signature. Although, technically, a newspaper office is a factory, the Governor explained that he had been informed by the Industrial Commission that no

attempt had been made to enforce the provisions of the law with reference to women engaged as newspaper reporters.

Commencing Sept. 1, it will be illegal to employ women under 21 years of age to run elevators, or to permit women operators to work later than 10 p.m. or before 7 a.m., except in hotels under special provisions of the bill recently signed by Governor Smith. The bill also requires that seats be placed in elevators for women operators. Nine hours per day is the maximum allowed under the bill, and at least 45 minutes must be granted for the noon meal.

TREASURY TO OFFER MORE CERTIFICATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although the United States Government has just finished a successful campaign for money to pay the heavy expenses of running the government, there is not enough money in the treasury to meet requirements until deferred installments upon subscriptions to the Victory Liberty Loan and deferred installments of income and profits taxes are paid. The Secretary of the Treasury, therefore, announces that a limited amount of treasury certificates of indebtedness, in two series, will be issued, both dated from June 3, and one running to Sept. 15, 1919, and the other until Dec. 15, 1919, both bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. They will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000, and \$100,000.

SUFFRAGISTS CONFER ON NEW LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National League of Women Voters, a non-partisan organization, formed at the St. Louis convention of the national convention of the Woman Suffrage Association, is holding a series of Monday evening conferences here at the suffrage headquarters for the purpose of studying legislation proposed for the extra session of Congress. At the one to be held on Monday evening, William S. Kenyon, United States Senator from Iowa, will outline the program of constructive labor legislation which the progressive element of the Senate is expected to support at the forthcoming session of Congress. The fact that both men and women are taking part in these conferences is in accord with the league idea of uniting them for better citizenship.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Governor Smith has called conferences Wednesday and Thursday of this week at which the state Reconstruction Commission and various state and city officials will seek solutions for the unemployment and the housing problems. In the invitations sent out to these conferences the Governor said that extensive public improvement has been suggested by the commission as a means of solving the unemployment difficulties and that the United States War and Labor departments had approved this solution. The commission reported further, he said, that more than \$155,000,000 was available for public works.

GOVERNMENT OFFER OF WOODEN SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States Shipping Board, in making public on Saturday a new policy for disposing of its wooden steamships, announced that while it would negotiate the sale of any of the vessels to foreign interests which might be interested, "it will be distinctly understood that the transfer of flag to any foreign registry will not be permitted until the full purchase price is completed." The board plans to sell on terms that will enable import and export houses to obtain vessels "without the tremendous outlay that is necessitated on a cash basis."

PROFITS FOR EMPLOYEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PARIS, Texas—The Paris Furniture Company has announced a profit sharing plan by which all employees who have been with the company for a period of one year will profit. The income for the fiscal year will be taken. From this income 6 per cent will be paid on all outstanding stock. The rest will be divided into three equal parts, one of which will go to the employees, every person who has been on the pay roll for the year receiving a share of this proportioned to the amount of salary received during the year. Another one-third will go to the stockholders as extra dividends, while the other third will be used for enlargements and betterments in the business.

MILK STRIKE SETTLED

CHICAGO, Illinois—The milk tie-up here has been settled. The drivers with their maximum demand of \$9 a week increase, bringing wages to \$35 a week, and the price of milk is raised 1 cent a quart, making it 14 cents, to pay for the advance. This conclusion was reached under the guidance of F. L. Peick of the United States Department of Labor.

MORE PAY FOR POLICEMEN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mayor Peters of Boston announced on Saturday that the demands of the police and fire department members for an increase of \$200 in their salaries will be granted in full and go into effect on May 20.

HAR DAYAL'S NEW POLITICAL VIEWS

From Being an Anglophobic He Is Happy Working "as a Free, Honest Man" for Home Rule for India Within British Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England—India, the organ of the Indian National Congress, publishes a remarkable letter from "Mr. Har Dayal, M. A.," who, it states, is now residing in Stockholm. Har Dayal, according to information contained in the report, was a Hindu student of the Punjab university who proceeded to England in 1905 to complete his education in Oxford, holding a state scholarship. He surrendered the scholarship and sacrificed the last installment of his emoluments therefrom, stating that he disapproved of the English system of education in India. He returned to India and preached the bringing to an end of the British Government by a general boycott combined with passive resistance of every kind. He was expelled from India and became known as the organizer of the Ghadar (Mutiny) party in America. "This man," says the Rowlett report, "arrived in San Francisco in 1911, imbued with passionate Anglophobia and determined to inspire with his own spirit as many of his own fellow countrymen as possible. He addressed meetings at various places in the United States, and organized associations sworn to destroy British rule in India. At a meeting held at Sacramento on Dec. 31, 1913, Har Dayal told the audience that Germany was preparing to go to war with England and it was time to get ready to go to India for the coming revolution."

A Changed Man
It is, presumably, this same Har Dayal who writes the following letter to the editor of India, London:

"Sir—I have received a copy of the short article about my political work, which appeared in your issue of Jan. 31, 1919. I acknowledge the letter quoted in the article as my authentic personal conviction. I am glad to avow publicly my conviction with genuine principle of imperial unity with genuine Home Rule for all civilized nations of the British Empire. I regret that during 19 weeks after my arrival in Sweden circumstances beyond my control made it impossible for me to act, speak or write openly in accordance with my real convictions. I have now formally severed my connection with the Indian revolutionists on the Continent, and also returned my German passport to the German Legation in Stockholm. I am happy to be in a position to work as a free, honest man and a loyal British subject again."

"No thinking man can remain the same after this great war as he was before it. It is now evident that India, Egypt, Persia and the other weak Asiatic nations cannot resist external invasion without England's help. The Germans are no friends of Asia and the Asiatics. They spoke among themselves of winning a 'Weltreich' (world empire). They harbored ambitious designs, which have now happily been frustrated. Their misdeeds in Turkey and Persia have made the name of Germany hated in the whole Muhammadan world. 'The day of small states is gone. The so-called independent states must belong to rival political federations so far as their foreign policy is concerned. The war has shown that all countries must really follow the lead of other great powers in such crises. The permanent connection between India and England can thus be regarded as an offensive and defensive alliance, if India is granted Home Rule in course of time."

The Status Quo Best

"The breakup of the British Empire in Asia and Africa would lead only to a change of masters for the people of those countries. And the Indians and the Egyptians may go farther and fare worse. Other strong nations will rush in and establish their dominion, if we lose the protection of the British fleet and army. The British conquest was certainly a misfortune, but that is now a matter of history. We have to face the present world-situation and to work for the future. Many institutions, which owe their origin to the vices and passions of former generations, can and should be maintained and developed in a different spirit. It is not necessary to begin again at the starting point, simply because an institution cannot be historically justified. We have learned to know the English, and our status in the Empire is improving in each decade. It would therefore be foolish to expose the country to the risk of convulsions and invasions. For who knows what will come out of the turmoil? War and revolution are very much like gambling; and nations should never gamble, especially feeble peoples like the Indians and the Egyptians, whose recent history is one long record of subjection and suffering."

"It is sometimes easy to foment disorder; but it is very difficult to organize and build up as English genius has done in Asia and Africa. We should try to cooperate with England in improving this vast fabric, and developing it in the direction of greater efficiency and equality. Some great things are already secured wherever the British flag floats: order, peace, religious freedom, civil rights, higher education. If we travel in other parts of Asia we find that these simple blessings are not so widespread even in politically independent countries as we may be inclined to believe."

"Of course, we must aspire toward a higher goal. We must remove iniquitous racial disabilities, abolish economic injustice, combat famine and plague, introduce popular education, promote industry and scientific agriculture, and in other ways raise up people to the level of modern European

civilization. But the indispensable condition for the realization of these aims is the defense of the northwestern frontier against invasion. We need British generals and officers for the defense of the country. India alone cannot defend the Khyber; the British Empire must do it. The northwestern frontier must remain inviolate under all circumstances. We must be prepared to make some sacrifices for this great boon. Our fathers have suffered in vain, if we forget this lesson of India's history."

Deplores Race Prejudice

"We have much constructive work to do. The Empire is ours as well as England's. We must cement it from within by supplying a common basis of intellectual training. English literature, English history, and English law must be interpreted to the Oriental nations. These constitute England's noblest gift to her Empire. Greek and Latin should be taught in the schools of India and Egypt. The English should give up their besetting sins of pride and race prejudice, and the orientals should lay aside distrust, rancor, and false patriotism. Thus the British Empire can grow into a more glorious and beneficent institution than the Roman Empire of old. Imperial institutions should be established for all imperial affairs. The Empire must be unified. The time is coming when all British subjects will enjoy equal political rights, and when English poetry will weld together the educated classes of India and Australia, Canada and Egypt, in common devotion to a high ideal. The name 'Britisher' will remove all barriers of race, creed and color. Institutions in a state tend to uniformity, and the free institutions which now flourish in London will gradually be transplanted to Delhi, Rangoon, Cairo, and Khartoum. This consummation is inevitable."

"All states have their inner class conflicts and race problems. No state is perfect. Perfect equality and happiness reign nowhere. We should therefore accept the British Empire as a fundamentally beneficent and necessary institution, and then try to reform abuses and introduce better institutions in the right spirit of true citizenship. All Britishers—Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Indians, Egyptians, Burmese, Zulus, Baluchis, and others—should work and fight together for the defense of the Empire; and all Britishers are free to organize political parties according to their different opinions, ideals, and convictions, for the progress and development of this great and noble state. The tongue that Milton spoke will unite all Britishers with an indissoluble moral bond. Thus we can help to rear a vast cosmopolitan state, the like of which the world has not seen before."

"I am writing a pamphlet, 'The Future of the British Empire' in which these problems are discussed at greater length."

(Signed) HAR DAYAL, M. A.

LABOR DRAFT OF PARIS CONVENTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The draft of the International Labor Convention, recently published, a brief account of which has already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, comprises no less than 41 articles.

Amongst the most important measures proposed, the following are particularly worthy of notice:

The regulation of working hours with a daily and weekly minimum of work; adequate salaries to be paid. The workman to be protected against any disability arising from his work. Children, women, young and old people to receive adequate protection. The interests of workers employed in foreign countries to be protected, and liberty of association to be recognized. Technical education to be organized in a practical way.

A general conference of representatives of high contracting powers to be constituted, to meet at least once a year at the seat of the League of Nations, and each country to be represented by four delegates, two of whom should be government delegates, one delegate to represent the employers and one the workpeople.

It also demands the creation of an international labor office, to consist of a committee of direction composed of 12 government representatives, six members elected by the delegates to the conference, representing the employers, and six, elected in a similar manner, representing the workpeople. The convention, which manifests a spirit of optimism, also foresees that international legislation will be elaborated within the next year.

Should any state fail to observe the international labor regulations, the General Secretary of the League of Nations will examine all complaints addressed to him, and will appoint a commission which will pronounce its sentence after having made an inquiry into the question. The nation guilty of non-observance of the rules will be asked to accept the sentence of the commission or to submit the question to a permanent court of international justice which will be created by the League of Nations. The judgment of this tribunal will be irrevocable and its non-observance would result in severe economic penalties. The admission of any state into the League of Nations will tacitly signify that it agrees to the international convention of labor.

STAMPS HIGHER IN CHINA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Owing to the fluctuation in the rate of exchange between the United States and China, the Post Office Department has instructed its offices at Shanghai and other Chinese cities to make a flat charge of two to one for postage stamps when sold for Chinese money. That is, a one-cent stamp costs two cents in the Chinese equivalent. When sold for gold, the charge is the same as in the United States.

COAL CASE GOES TO SUPREME COURT

United Mine Workers of America to Contest the Jury Finding in Suits Charging Conspiracy to Interrupt Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The history of the Coronado Coal Company's suit against the United Mine Workers of America, the latest phase of which was the announcement that the miners' organization would appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the Circuit Court's affirmation of the District Court's verdict against them, was told in detail in the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the federation convention in St. Paul.

A. S. Dowd, receiver for nine coal corporations, brought action against the United Mine Workers on July 25, 1904, charging that the organization since 1898 had been in a conspiracy with union operators to interfere with the production and commerce of the corporations that followed a non-union policy, by means of strikes and attendant violence.

The Hache-Denman Coal Company had alleged that they were damaged by reason of a local miners' strike, and that the officers and members of the United Mine Workers conspired to prevent the operation of their mines and the shipment of their coal in interstate commerce.

To this complaint a demurrer was entered, and it was sustained by the federal judges of the District Court. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, which held that the complaint was good and remanded it for trial. The Circuit Court took the position that a Labor union, although unincorporated, could be sued in its union name, an opinion said to have been without precedent.

After the jury had been out about 48 hours, they were called before the court and instructed by Judge Elliott. He admonished them that they ought to reach a decision, and said further:

"The federal courts recognize the right of this court under these circumstances to say what this court believes in relation to the facts in this case, and you are advised that this court is of the opinion that the facts justify you in the conclusion, overwhelmingly, that it was the policy and therefore the agreement for years of this national organization to prevent mining of non-union coal for the unlawful purposes named in this complaint that it might not come into competition with union mined coal; that there is no question in this court's mind but that that strike was ordered down there for that purpose, to prevent the mining of non-union coal in these plaintiffs' mines; that the strike was called by those who were the instrumentality of the greater organization, the defendants, and their act was its act, and that they put into motion the force that destroyed this property, and that that force was preventing the mining of that coal, the shipping of that coal, the running of these mines."

The court continued, that there probably never would have been any trouble if it had not been for the prevention of the mining of non-union coal, and said that it was for the jury to determine the decision independent of the court's judgment. The jury rendered a verdict of \$200,000 damages against the United Mine Workers, and under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law this was automatically trebled. The miners' organization appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals. This court required an appeal bond amounting to \$800,000. This was met, and it is the decision of this court from which appeal is now to be taken.

LABOR SHORTAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GREENSBORO, North Carolina—Inability of the lumbermen in the western section of North Carolina to obtain a sufficient number of laborers is resulting in curtailment of production.

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in this territory at a time when the lumber market is most active, and despite the fact that a surplus of labor is being reported from the industrial centers of the United States. The situation is declared by lumbermen to be without a parallel, for the shortage of man-power was not so acute even when the government was mobilizing the army to go overseas. One of the largest concerns in this section has closed half of its mill, while plans of another big lumbering firm for erecting a big plant in the forests near Asheville have been abandoned. It is stated, owing to the labor outlook.

Wages of workmen in lumberyards, in the mills, and in the timber lands are said to be much higher than ever before, while better food and housing accommodations are being provided for them, settlements of a semi-permanent type of construction having been provided at the various camps. Company stores enable the men to obtain articles which especially appeal to men engaged in this class of work.

Revival of building activities and the strong demand from furniture factories which are getting back to the pre-war basis of production are resulting in many orders for lumber, and the labor situation was one of the chief problems of discussion at the recent meeting of the Appalachian Logging Congress, composed of lumbermen from the mountain sections of North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, held at Asheville, and at the annual meeting of the Western North Carolina Timber & Lumber Association, held at the same time.

ONE BIG UNION IS OPPOSED IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—At a meeting of the Allied Trades and Labor Association of Ottawa a communication was received from Vancouver referring to the One Big Union, and asking for a vote of the Allied Trades on the question of severance from their international trade unions. Several members indulged in some very strong criticism of the One Big Union movement, which was described as being engineered by discredited agents of the I. W. O., which body it is said had tried to bring about reforms by bomb-slinging methods. One member pointed out that if the One Big Union was supported, labor organizations, which through its international trade unions had been brought to such a condition of excellence, would be disrupted. A resolution was passed with only one dissentient, to the effect that the Vancouver correspondent be informed that the Ottawa Trades and Labor Association was irrevocably opposed to any move which would have for its purpose the severance of the different labor organizations from their international organizations.

An important resolution was forwarded by Delegate P. Draper, who represented Canadian Labor on the Canadian mission at the Peace Conference. He stated that the League of Nations had accepted a resolution favored by the International Labor Commission at its Paris conference, providing that in all countries of the signatories to the League of Nations, there should be a day of not exceeding eight hours of labor. He moved that the Allied Trades and Labor Association endorse the project, and that the Dominion Government should be asked to provide for a day of labor not exceeding eight hours, with as little delay as possible.

LAND FOR HOMESTEADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Between 5000 and 6000 acres of government lands in Alabama will be opened for homestead entry on May 27 at the United States land office here. Agricultural and timber lands are included.

DISORDERS TRACED TO FOREIGN CREWS

Australian Government to Take Action Against Bolsheviki—Returned Soldiers in Queensland Demand Stern Repression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The Commonwealth Ministry will do its duty, declared Mr. W. A. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, in reply to telegrams from organizations in Queensland urgently directing attention to the disturbed conditions in Brisbane due to the presence of Bolsheviki, members of the I. W. O. The federal government is in touch with the Queensland Ministry and is collecting information with a view to action.

A feature of the Brisbane disturbance has been the presence of a number of Russian agitators, in regard to which the Federal Minister for Home and Territories, Mr. Glynn, says that Russians have not been allowed free entrance to the Commonwealth for the past 18 months, and Russians who desired to come in were forced to produce specially vised passports; as a matter of fact, none had been admitted under that regulation.

The secret of the Russian influx is apparently disclosed by the statement of shipping officials who say that large numbers, comparatively speaking, of Russians and Finns have deserted vessels in Australian ports. Most of these deserters seem to have made their way to Queensland. Effective measures are being taken to prevent further desertions and every effort will be made to trace the deserters.

Among the strongest opponents of this disturbing is the Returned Sailors and Soldiers League. Its president, Colonel Bolton, said recently: "Bolshevism must be stamped out. It must be dealt with as a German spy would be dealt with if he were discovered behind the Australian trenches. I regret to learn that among those that formed the procession in Brisbane were a few men wearing the returned soldiers' badge. The league strongly deprecates such action, and those soldiers who did associate themselves with the Bolsheviki will earn the scorn of every digger." The league has only to be true to the principles for which its members went away to fight, and bolshevism and its tools to their immortal deed will very quickly vanish.

TAXPAYERS URGE BUILDING OF HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A "build now" movement has been inaugurated by the Washington Heights Taxpayers Association which has passed resolutions denouncing the practice of certain owners and lessees of apartment houses who have so increased rentals as to give the impression that all owners are making extortionate demands. The resolution urges that all necessary increases be kept within the bounds of reason and protests against rent profiteers who cause public opinion to be arraigned against owners of real property and thus deter reliable builders from investing capital in new building operations. It also urges upon financial interests the advisability of encouraging legitimate operation which will increase substantially the housing accommodations of the city and suggests as an inducement to building the enactment of legislation exempting from taxation until Jan. 1, 1924, all new apartment buildings that shall be ready for occupancy on or before Oct. 1, 1920.

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THE STORY OF THE DODECANESE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"By the term Dodecanese is understood that chain of 12 islands which, lying spread out along the coast of Asia Minor between Samos and Crete, counts as its links Patmos, Astypalea, Leros, Calymnos, Cos, Nisyros, Kalki, Tilos, Symi, Rhodes, Carpathos and Cassos. The group derives its name from the two Greek words dodeca, 12, and nesos an island." Thus do the representatives of the Dodecanese at the Peace Conference, Dr. Skevos Zeros and Mr. P. J. Roussos preface the able statement of the Dodecanesean claims which they have drawn up for the benefit of the peace delegates.

The Dodecanese claim the right to unite with Greece, and resting all their hopes on the inalienable right of self-determination, as enunciated and applied by the allied and associated powers in drawing up the peace settlement, the Dodecanesean representatives in their statement devote all their efforts to proving, a task not difficult, that the Dodecaneseans are Greeks, and, with a history extending back for 30 centuries, have never been anything else.

It is a common saying in the Aegean that the Greeks of the islands are more Greek than the Greeks of Greece, and it would not be an exaggeration to say that the Greeks of the Dodecanese are the most Greek of all. For the story of these islands goes back to the very beginning of things, as far as Greece is concerned. Homer knew all about them. He records their early history, and is not only well acquainted with the names of the Twelve Islands and their geographical situation, but mentions also the kings and the princes under whom they participated with the rest of the Greeks in the expedition against Troy. In the centuries before the Christian era the islands were famous throughout the classical world for their learning and their art. The founder and teacher of the great School of Alexandria, for instance, was Phalaris of Cos, whilst the famous Laocoon still witnesses to the artistic genius of a people who reared the great Colossus overlooking the harbor at Rhodes, a statue "so vast in its dimensions that a man of big stature could scarcely compass the thumb with his arms."

Province in Eastern Empire

During the great Roman sweep east in the Second and First centuries B. C., the islands succeeded in maintaining their independence, for the most part as allies of Rome, and did not actually lose this position until the reign of Claudius. On the partition of the Empire in the Fourth Century A. D., the Twelve Islands formed a province in the Eastern Empire. The capital was established at Rhodes, not only because of its preeminence in historical importance and geographical position, but because it contained the great bulk of the population of the province. The centuries which followed were centuries of steadily increasing trouble and hardship for the islands. As the Byzantine Empire drew toward its close and the central authority became enfeebled, all the islands of the eastern Mediterranean were ravaged and plundered in succession by raiders or conquerors of diverse nationalities, the Saracens, the Venetians, the Genoese, the Algerians, and the Ottoman Turks. And it was chiefly as a bulwark against the Turk that Rhodes in the early days of the Fourteenth Century became the head-



Cos: the plane tree beneath which Hippocrates taught and wrote

Its growth of 2500 years is supported by marble props

ing these facts into account and impressed by the circumstances that this embassy had come to him of its own free will, a proceeding to which Muhammadan law accorded special favor and protection, issued an imperial firman the day after the Knights Hospitallers finally capitulated, whereby he granted the Dodecaneseans the privilege of complete self-government. Thus the Dodecanese became the privileged islands and these privileges were confirmed by successive sultans down to the latter end of the Seventeenth Century.

Greek War of Independence

The next great event in the history of the islands was the Greek war of independence, which broke out in 1821. "Independent and autonomous as they were," write Messrs. Zeros and Roussos, "the Dodecaneseans were among the first to fly to arms, and throwing off the last remnant of Turkish suzerainty, took a very energetic part in the Hellenic insurrection." The provisional government of Greece took the islands under the new Hellenic constitution, partitioned them into provinces and sub-provinces, and appointed governors, vice-governors and a complete hierarchy of administrative officials. When, however, the frontiers of Greece came to be finally delimited, the protecting powers restored the Dodecanese to Turkey and the Ottoman continued his way over the islands for the greater part of another century.

Then, in 1911, came the Turco-Italian war, and in April, 1912, the occupation of the Dodecanese by the Italian forces. The Italians were welcomed as liberators. For years previously, but especially since the advent of the Young Turk régime, the islands had endured many hardships at the hands of Constantinople, and so when the Italian troops landed at Rhodes they were not only welcomed and feted, but every assistance was afforded them in the work of subjugating the Turkish gar-

claimed anew the age-long national wish of the islands for union with their motherland, Greece. In spite of all this, by the treaty of Lausanne, which brought the Turco-Italian war to a hurried close in the autumn of 1912, the Dodecanese became a kind of Turkish hostage to Italy, and when a year later Greece found herself in possession of all the other islands of the Aegean, as the result of the Balkan League's victorious war against Turkey, she found herself barred out from the Dodecanese by the treaty of Lausanne. Two years later still, Italy, still in possession of the islands, secured, among other things, from France, Great Britain and Russia by the Pact of London a recognition of her sovereignty over the islands as the price of her coming to the assistance of the Allies in the great war.

Charges Against Italy

The case of the Dodecaneseans against Italy by no means ends here. Messrs. Zeros and Roussos claim that, for some time past, the Italians have been resorting to every means to destroy the distinctive nationality of the islands. "By persecutions, banishment, and closure of every avenue of return to the Dodecaneseans absent from the islands," they declare, "she has effected a wholesale reduction of population, whilst, by restricting all activity on land and sea, she has with the same end in view, reduced the means of sustenance to a vanishing point."

As to the attachment of the Greeks of Greece to the islands, there can, of course, be no question about it. They are bound to the mother country by a thousand ties, and there is no true Greek, to mention only one point, but long to see the day when the little island of Patmos, so dear to Christendom as the island of exile of St. John the Apostle, shall be included once more within the "bands of Hellas."



Rhodes: the city in ancient times

quarters of the Knights Hospitallers, who maintained themselves there against the Ottoman flood for nearly 70 years after the fall of Constantinople.

The Turks prevailed in the end, however, and when in 1522 the Sultan Suleiman gathered together a mighty fleet and army for an onslaught upon Rhodes, and the Knights having shut themselves up in their citadel, abandoned the rest of the islands to the mercy of the Turk, the Dodecaneseans, in order to save what still could be saved, resolved to send delegates to Suleiman, who was encamped on the Asiatic shore over against Rhodes, and to offer him submission. As peace offerings to the Sultan the emissaries carried with them fresh loaves and soft sponges, the only products of the island and its waters. Suleiman, tak-

NEW USE FOR LARGE WINE-GRAPE TRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN BERNARDINO, California — "Tell the people we shall use them for food product purposes," said J. S. Perry when queried as to what his company will do with the thousand acres of wine grapes, known as the Mission vineyards, which have been purchased by the Virginia Fruit Products Company of Oakland. The vineyards lie west of this city and the winery grounds are one of the show-places along the Foothill Boulevard. By this deal another of the large wine-grape tracts of this county will be turned into new channels of trade.

HUGE AIR SERVICE VOTE FOR BRITAIN

Comment Is Caused by Fact That Only £3,000,000 Goes to Developing Civilian Flying

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After listening to a story which interested and bewildered, the British House of Commons passed the Air Service Vote totalling £66,500,000. The bulk of these moneys goes to the military side, only a figure of £3,000,000 going to the development of civilian aviation. The seeming disproportionate sum for such a far-reaching scheme which all the British press comment on as being in the way of subordinating civilian to military needs, is explained in a large degree by the fact that the Controller-General of Civilian Aviation will absorb a very large extent of the works of the military, such as aerodromes, hangars, and the like. Nevertheless there is some justification for the complaint that £3,000,000 is comparatively an insignificant sum, but it is stated that General Sykes, in face of opposition from the "money bags" of Whitehall, had to prune his demands very drastically. So well advanced are his arrangements that civilian aviation will be launched almost immediately and some highly interesting developments of international importance may be looked for very shortly.

Carrying of Mails

Private tenders will probably be invited for the carrying of mails. The Civilian Aviation Department is first concerned with the mapping out of empire routes, in order to link up aeronautically the far distant possessions of the British Empire. Both aeroplanes and airships will be utilized for these new services, and whilst generally speaking opinion favors the dirigible as being the ideal trans-oceanic aircraft and development of this type is being pushed ahead, the possibilities of heavier than air craft are not being neglected and some very large bulk-carrying aeroplanes are "on the stocks." It is significant that for the present no new contracts are being placed and, further, aircraft manufacturers are holding themselves in readiness for development of new craft.

America will need to watch closely the trend of events in Britain for here there is a determination to secure—and that quickly—the supremacy of the commercial aircraft field. If such a term can correctly be used.

Secret Developments

Hints were given in the British Parliament of a few developments which have secretly been brought about in England. One machine mentioned—though not by name—was the Tarrant biplane, which has five Rolls-Royce engines, and at a speed of 100 miles per hour is capable of carrying 20,000 pounds. Another type of craft which is being kept secret, and of which even Parliament was given little information, is a novelty from which almost a revolution of aeronautics is expected. Its essential factor is speed; so far, its practicability or utility has not been proved, but the experts are, to say the least, profoundly optimistic of its prospects. The perfection of wireless telephony was also spoken of by General Seely. Success has so far been obtained that conversations are alleged to have been carried on at a distance of 160 miles apart. Such is the story of British aviation, so far as it affects the coming international fight for commercial air supremacy.

HEBREW CONVENTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods will open conventions in Boston on Tuesday. The sessions will continue through Wednesday and Thursday, and will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Reconstruction is to be the chief topic, and among those expected to speak are Jacob H. Schiff of New York, Dr. Kaufman Kohler, president of the Hebrew Union College, and J. Walter Greiberg, president of the executive board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

SURVEY MADE OF HUMBERT AFFAIRE

Case Aroused International Interest, Certain of the Senator's Operations Having Taken Place in the United States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—At last there came to trial the case of Mr. Charles Humbert. The French affaire ranked with that of Mr. Caillaux as being of the first interest and importance, and as having had in a sense a special, if slight, connection with the United States, in that certain of the operations of the Senator of the Meuse, as is his common description, which have formed the subject of criticism and charges, and as to which an investigation committee was sent from France, took place in America in the early days of the war.

The interest of France in the case was intense; likewise its international interest for a number of evident reasons was very great. In the preliminaries Mr. Humbert fought keenly, and in some cases successfully against points in the charges that were made against him. The most serious charge was withdrawn. But the indictment as it came to the court-martial after all the sifting processes was serious. The many dossiers as they were laid out on portfolios leaning against each other on long narrow tables made a formidable block of evidence. Then the report, with the reading of which the proceedings had to begin, consisted of 280 pages of matter, and the names of the witnesses called out at the beginning numbered 200, including a grand display of generals of the army, among whom were Generals d'Amade, Mangin, and Pétain, 70 officers being cited by Mr. Humbert himself. Many eminent politicians including Mr. Painlevé, Mr. Gustave Hervé, and Mr. Albert Thomas were among the other witnesses. All was on the grand scale.

Scene in Court

The court with its military uniforms, its lawyers' tabs and gowns, its masses of documents and all the rest was an impressive scene. Colonel Masselin was president of the court-martial; on his right sat Captain Bouchardon, who had prepared the case. On the left of the recorder were the four defendants, for along with Senator Humbert there were accusations brought against Pierre Lenoir, G. Desouches, and Captain Ladoux, and the cases against all were most conveniently taken together. These four men sat in a row on their bench, Mr. Humbert between Desouches and Ladoux, with soldiers standing behind them.

Mr. Humbert had hardly the appearance of the keen newspaper editor and man of affairs that might be imagined by those who have not seen any picture of him. Instead of thin, sharp, Gallic features, his face is exceptionally round and full, swarthy some might say, with a big chin and neck and full lips which his well-trimmed mustache does not conceal. Senator of the Meuse, he occupied the onerous office of vice-president of the Army Commission. He was arrested in February of last year on the charge of commerce with the enemy and was then further charged, more seriously, with intelligence with the enemy, but it was the former charge only which was proceeded with.

Captain Ladoux on his left at the opening of the trial was in military uniform and, looking sharply through his pince-nez all the time, wore a very worried look. He had a very different appearance from that with which many of his intimates are most familiar, that of a bearded man, of no very trim arrangement, and generally wearing a hard felt hat. During the war he was chief of the Intelligence Department of the Second Bureau. He was arrested at the beginning of this year on the charge of complicity of commerce with the enemy, and was later accused of the manipulation of a document that disappeared.

Humbert's Sang-Froid

Pierre Lenoir is a young man of no particular occupation, son of a

wealthy advertising contractor. Against him there was brought in October, 1917, the charge of commerce with the enemy, which was afterward advanced to one of intelligence with the enemy, the gravest charge of treason, and it is on that charge that he appeared before the court-martial. Desouches, once a barrister, has been associated with Lenoir in this case all the way through and appeared before the court-martial on the prime charge of intelligence with the enemy. His face was pale and his voice trembled when he listened to the charge against him and answered to his name. Lenoir also was very nervous and his answers could scarcely be heard. Ladoux was quite inaudible. But it was different with Mr. Humbert, who always preserves an air of sang-froid, and at these preliminary proceedings occupied the time of waiting by tapping the bench in front of him with his fingers as if in a state of great impatience. When formally asked his profession he answered "Senator," and when the question as to his residence was put, he answered with some sardonic humor, "La Santé prison!"

After the formal opening of the proceedings, the recorder proceeded to read the long 280-page report. And in order to refresh the memory, and to render the subsequent descriptions of proceedings more intelligible, some of the more essential facts as set forth in this report may be briefly epitomized. The point about which the whole case revolved was the famous Paris newspaper, Le Journal, one of the most important and widely read of all the journals appearing in the capital. It was urged by the prosecution in effect that Le Journal was bought with German money, and it was in this way that Humbert was charged with commerce with the enemy.

Le Journal Transaction

In the first place he was found installed as director in the offices of Le Journal. Lenoir and Desouches, who were well acquainted with each other, came with a scheme for the purchase of the newspaper. Ostensibly the money with which they proposed to effect the transaction came from Lenoir's father, who is no more, but the prosecution put it forward that this was not the source at all but that the funds came from Germany through a Swiss named Arthur Scholler, who was German consular agent at Zurich. It was in evidence that the Swiss Government permitted a sum of 10,000,000 francs to be brought to Paris in the form of an enormous number of French notes, 67,000 of them there were, and it is ironically implied that this money, being paid by Germany for control of one of the greatest French newspapers during the period of the war, was stolen by the German Army in France. It is alleged that 500,000 francs were paid to both Lenoir and Desouches as commission, and that the rest went to the purchase of the paper, the stipulation being that its economic and financial policy was reserved to Scholler.

Bolo's German Funds

Now it was implied that Humbert, in control, knew the source of this money, and made use of his knowledge to put pressure upon Lenoir and Desouches, who were in receipt of large salaries from the concern, to transfer their interest to himself. In order to do this he took 5,500,000 francs from Bolo Pasha, the traitor who was executed last year. It is beyond doubt that Bolo obtained this money from Germany for the particular purpose of buying or obtaining the control of an important French daily newspaper. The Germans were

very keen to find a way to exercise their influence in the French press, and before this scheme was entered upon, Desouches, it is said, had a plan for starting a newspaper with money supplied by Prince Hohenlohe-Oerdingen, a celebrated beauty, Mrs. de Beauregard, being associated with this affair, which came to nothing.

As in the other treason affairs, women had their part in this one also, and a name that was frequently mentioned was that of Mrs. d'Alix, an intimate friend of Lenoir, who has passed away since the beginning of the investigation in this case. Ladoux comes into the business in this way; he had Lenoir under his orders, first as chauffeur and then as censor in his department, and he is alleged to have winked at his mysterious visits to Switzerland, and subsequently he assisted Humbert to exert pressure on Lenoir when the former wanted to get Lenoir out of the concern.

A War Mistake of Germany

In the course of the long preliminary investigation Mr. Humbert made a good fight on many points, and it was fully expected that he would give the prosecution an immense amount of trouble at the trial. There was the outstanding fact that twice he profited by huge sums of money that came from Germany. The latter, indeed, benefited very little by the affair, if at all, it was money wasted, and was one of the many war mistakes of Germany. But that fact in itself would not exculpate Mr. Humbert if the rest were proved. The suggestion of the prosecution was that the Germans thought they would find Humbert a very useful instrument for their purpose. They had had their eyes upon him. Some time before the war he wrote a book on the military shortcomings of France which attracted much attention and was translated into German. As vice-president of the Army Commission he had access to much confidential information, and about the beginning of the war he published in Le Journal a series of vigorous articles calling for more guns and shells.

ALIENS QUITTING UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A wide-spread exodus of aliens from this country is reported by the Department of Labor. Inquiries by the department's investigation and inspection service have revealed that already large numbers of foreign-born residents are leaving the country, and that even more expect to depart when steamship accommodations and passports can be obtained.

Unemployment and family interests are factors in stimulating the eastward movement.



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RECENT DOINGS IN MADRID REVIEWED

Past Few Months Have Witnessed Much Political Unrest, Including Strikes and Riot, Followed by Martial Law

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The season is waning in Madrid. Soon the summer heats will besiege this capital that rests upon its plateau, and that considerable section of the Madrileños who make it their business and pleasure every summer to escape from the city and take to country and seaside quarters, and most particularly to Santander and San Sebastián, are looking forward with eagerness to the coming of June. For in almost every respect this has been an intensely trying season, one of much doubt, anxiety and upset, and it will be a relief to move away from Madrid, where some new inconvenience or threat thereof seems to be presented every week, and sometimes oftener.

Spain's Present Upset

The fact is, however, that Spain at the present time is in such a state that no persons connected with public affairs can with any discretion make any arrangements of importance for more than a few days ahead. Last summer the Count de Romanones spent happy weeks in planning and reflection at his villa at Oyazun, near San Sebastián, where he has a pretty estate, while Mr. Dato looked out upon the sea from somewhere near Santander, and the unkind cartoonist-critics drew pictures of the Foreign Secretary, as he then was, watching the Spanish ships being sunk by the German submarines. But, unless things change very much, neither of these eminent political personages will enjoy any very prolonged vacation at these northern resorts.

However, reports from San Sebastián and Santander indicate that the hotels and other establishments have record bookings for the season, are disposed to charge the highest prices, and that everything possible in the way of accommodation is being eagerly seized upon, not merely by the people from Madrid, but by the wealthy classes from Bilbao and round about there, a new community, made rich from commerce, that is learning to enjoy itself in the world in a new way. One hears also that, just as numbers of French are coming to San Sebastián—where they have an idea that they may fare better in some respects than in a country that is likely to be troubled by war circumstances and results for some time—so also large numbers of the Spanish people are making arrangements to go along to Biarritz for the complete change they enjoy there and the interesting association they may have with a people that have striven successfully in the war. Both these things were done extensively during the war period, with the result that certain connections and intimacies grew up on both sides which will surely be continued and with enthusiasm.

Madrid Far From Normal

In the meantime while the Madrileño society has struggled courageously and well to preserve something like its normal appearance, the situation for some time past has been a very difficult one, and it has needed a full capacity for complacency to make it tolerable. All kinds of strikes of a comparatively small, but very irritating kind are besetting the community, and even though they do not last long, they cause much inconvenience. The street cars one day, the postmen next, then the bakers, the newspapers, and employees of every kind. There has been a recurring scarcity of meat and flour. There has been enough of them, of course, for those who were prepared to pay, but not for others, and the public has been fully occupied with all kinds of ideas about profiteering—mostly very true, it is to be feared—mismanagement of the grossest kind, and so forth. Just at present there seems to be a great mystery about some enormous consignments of Argentine wheat that came into the country, but of which the country does not seem to have had the benefit.

The Municipal Council has been in a continual state of upheaval, and it has been disposed to assert itself as never before. It has refused to be the mere toy of the government, as has been the case in the past. After refusing to submit any longer to the governmental nomination of the Mayor, and after various political sections of the body had shown restlessness, there came a day when the Municipal Council, wearied with the inefficiency of the governmental attempts to solve the food distribution question in the city, and finding that as the result of new decrees and new systems, things were going from bad to worse

almost every day, determined to demand autonomy from the government, so that they and they only should be responsible for the ordering of the life of the community.

The Republican minority had begged that the Municipal Council should resign in a body. The general complaint was that the confusion caused by the governmental arrangements and the needless labor disputes, especially among the bakers and others concerned with food, was largely unnecessary, and again that the interests of the people were threatened by the unbridled ambition of certain manufacturers, whose activities and methods ought to be curtailed. Since then there have been various scenes, demonstrations and crises in the Council Chamber, but no definite step has been taken. It is continually being said that a worse mess of things than has been made by the governmental officials could hardly be conceived.

Carnival Under Martial Law

But amid all such difficulties and many more—and not the least of the winter troubles has been the scarcity of illuminating power—the Madrileños have shown again what a remarkable people they are in the unconcern they are capable of displaying for the most serious things and circumstances. Recently, as reported on the cables, the food supply question became so acute in Madrid that the people, especially the women, took the law into their own hands, began raiding the shops, rioting on a small scale in the streets, and generally behaving in such a manner that the government considered it wise to declare at once that Madrid was in a state of war and under martial law, which was done accordingly. The soldiers taking possession forthwith. They exercised the utmost restraint, as they were ordered to do, and the martial law had only a short duration, but it was a very unpleasant experience while it lasted, and the memory of it will remain.

But before it terminated, something which wise people consider almost worse than a state of war broke upon Madrid, and that was the state of carnival. The time had come on the calendar for the two or three days of the spring festival to be held, and so it was, in the old way, in strange conditions. Indeed, the weather was wet, there was mud everywhere, and there was martial law, so that those given to this peculiar form of pleasure darted about the streets in their affected gaiety, and wearing their fancy masks, jostled against the soldiers who had their rifles at shoulder. It was a strange mixture! Machine guns in the Puerta de Atocha, and speech platforms in the Castellana, as one commentator said!

There were the usual ornamental cars in great abundance, some of them showing much originality in idea and design, but the whole affair was meaningless and hollow, and many of the car representations had no reference to Spain, anything of present occurrence in the world, or any apparent meaning. Why, for example, should there be a great representation on a car of "Indians in a Canoe," which was awarded the third prize? It is realized by most people that the time for festivals of this kind has gone, that there is no excuse for them, and that they should be suppressed, despite the avidity with which a section of the people seem still to cling to them.

There are several of them in the course of the year, and they are a waste of time, money and effort, and have no artistic value, while the plea on their behalf that they are good for the business of Madrid is with difficulty sustained. On this present occasion some of the newspapers attacked the system bitterly, and El Sol in particular called upon the municipal council to suppress entirely these "traditional festivals" and to substitute for them others worthy of attention and benevolence which might be a credit to the capital and draw the country people in to see and enjoy them.

Madrid's Beggar Legion

The municipality conducts this sort of thing, and it is worthy of note that

an order has just been issued making a number of new regulations for dealing with beggars, for which Madrid has an unenviable reputation. They are businesslike propositions, and they may do something toward reducing the 28,000 professional beggars which are the astonishing figures given in this official statement as the number in Madrid. The new regulations provide for the expulsion to their own provinces and places of all beggars who do not belong to Madrid, and the incarceration for a period in a disinfection camp of those that do belong to the city, after which it will be determined what to do with them. Henceforth it is to be illegal to beg in the streets of the city, and the guardians of public order are to keep a sharp lookout for this. Professional beggars who employ children younger than 16 years of age to do their begging for them, as is a common custom, are to be fined 500 pesetas or to be given 15 days' imprisonment, even when, as the order has it, the children are their own. The beggars from outside are given 10 days to go back to the places whence they came, and if they do that they are promised that they will not be molested in the trains or on the roads.

UNIONISM ORGANIZES IN CITY OF DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mr. W. M. Jellett, K.C., in moving the adoption of the report of the Dublin Unionist Association, said that the raison d'être of the association was the organization of unionism in the City of Dublin so that when the struggle came, all possible voters might be brought to the poll. Whatever doubt there had been in the past as to the real meaning of any Home Rule movement, there would be very little now. There was one issue and one only, the Union, or total separation. The party now in power in Ireland hated England, the United Kingdom, and the British Empire. It had done its best during the war to secure their defeat. It had allied itself with Germany, and had secretly plotted with Germany; arranged for the landing of German troops in Ireland, and fomented the rebellion of 1916; and these were the people to whom some misguided politicians in England, who knew nothing about the real situation, thought they could safely hand over the government of Ireland.

The arguments in favor of the Union were never so powerful as at the present time. Anyone who thought that a Home Rule scheme in Ireland as she was today could have anything but disastrous results, knew nothing about the real state of affairs. There was no doubt that in England, in the Dominions, and in America, there had been a considerable amount of misconception as to the real state of affairs, and as to the real meaning of the demand for Home Rule. It was easy for people living at the ends of the earth to favor Home Rule, but let them imagine a similar party within their own borders, which had sided with the enemies of their country in the great struggle, and let them be asked to hand over any part of their country to such people, and what would be the answer? Let such people apply the argument to themselves. One of the great things Unionists could do was to let people, especially their acquaintances in England, know what the Sinn Féiners and so-called Home Rulers were driving at, and the great danger that existed if their object was attained.



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GLASGOW TRAMWAY SYSTEM A SUCCESS

Results Show That the City's Tramway System Has Developed Considerably Under Municipal Ownership

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The year 1872 saw the first tramway laid down on the streets of Glasgow, and this covered a distance of something like three miles. In its early days and for the next 20 years the enterprise was in the hands of a private concern, the Glasgow Tramway & Omnibus Company. Although the system when under the control of this company was always far from perfect, it was nevertheless of advantage to the citizens, and undoubtedly fulfilled its part as pioneer of the present highly developed enterprise. But there was little resemblance between the old system, in which the cars were drawn by horses along tracks often in very bad repair, and the electrified system now existing. It has been freely acknowledged from all quarters the world over that the tramway system of the Glasgow corporation as it exists at present is among the best to be found anywhere.

With a view to obtaining authentic facts which might be of general value, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently interviewed Mr. James Dalrymple, general manager of the Glasgow Tramways, and received from him many interesting particulars. Two Hundred Miles of Track

When the lease of the Glasgow Tramway and Omnibus Company terminated, on June 30, 1894, Mr. Dalrymple said, the Glasgow tramway system extended some 30 miles, almost all this being double track. At the present time the system covers 100 miles, all double track, and a total of 200 miles, single track. Asked his opinion as to how the old system under the Tramway Company served the needs of the city, and why it was not a more progressive system, Mr. Dalrymple replied: "In 1894 horses were the usual means of traction. The horses were poor, and the cars very much worn. The men on the cars, too, were not of a high grade; and as a result, the system was altogether unpopular. The corporation started with new up-to-date cars; and these were kept clean and tidy. The staff was supplied with an attractive uniform, and was well paid. Thus the differences between the old and the new systems were very marked. Speaking generally, tramway companies at that time were not progressive. They had been just over 20 years in existence in Scotland, and their franchises were expiring. The companies, I have no doubt, were unaware of what was before them, and were loath to spend money either on the upkeep or the development of their plant and equipment." Questioned whether it was long after taking over

the tramways before the corporation began to inaugurate reforms, he replied that reforms of many kinds were immediately introduced, the nature of these reforms being better service, lower fares, good staff.

Successful Records

The following figures show the successful progress of the undertaking under the corporation, taking for comparison the years 1895, 1900, 1910, and 1918, with the number of passengers carried, the receipts, the car mileage, and the wages bills in those years:

Year	Passengers	Receipts
ended May	Carried	
1895 (11 months)	57,104,647	£ 222,122
1900	127,628,484	464,787
1910	222,730,571	892,591
1918	430,916,566	1,404,110

Year	Car Mileage
ended May	
1895 (11 months)	5,312,021
1900	9,657,429
1910	20,366,641
1918	26,261,251

Year	Wages
ended May	
1895-1900	£ 98,364
" 1900-1910	157,229
" 1910-1918	366,641

As to the general factors that are accountable for the success under the corporation, Mr. Dalrymple considers that the following have much to do with it: the citizens know that the undertaking is their own property; the fares are the lowest in the kingdom, the rate being one halfpenny for rather over a mile. The average distances for each fare are as under:

Fare	Miles
1d.	1.16
2d.	2.32
3d.	3.48
4d.	4.64
5d.	5.80
6d.	6.96

This system has induced a very great traffic, especially at the lower fares, as the following statement for last year shows:

Passengers carried for year ending May 31, 1918	P. C.
1st. fare	272,902,128
2d. " "	110,608,815
3d. " "	28,462,112
4d. " "	9,332,956
5d. " "	4,351,666
6d. " "	2,839,049
Total	430,916,566

Other rules which had been adhered to were the keeping of the cars clean and in good repair, and the providing of a continuous service on all routes.

In reply to the question, "What are the limits to the development of the present system?" Mr. Dalrymple said: "The Glasgow system extends some eight miles from the center of the city in nearly every direction. On various routes the limit has been reached; and prior to the war, breaking powers had been obtained from Parliament to complete the system. Some of the extensions had actually been started in

August, 1914. These extensions will link up all the surrounding communities, and also the tramway undertakings serving these outlying places. A considerable number of extensions have yet to be made in the center of the city itself, principally to relieve the congestion in the main arteries passing through the center and crossing the Clyde."

OIL FROM MOROCCAN PALMETTO

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—It is interesting to learn from L'Essor Marocain, which quotes from L'Exportateur Français, that some experiments were undertaken last year in England with the view of making oil cake from the palmetto (chamrops humilis) which grows in such profusion in North Africa. The trials are said to have given good results, and have proved that the cane can be used beneficially for dairy cows, though apparently it is not so efficacious for stock fattening as some other kinds of cake. At any rate, people in Morocco are looking forward to more information on the subject, for the industry is one which might benefit many besides the farmers who have much ground which is uncultivated at present because of the palmetto growth (its roots go down to a considerable depth, and so to eradicate it entirely would be a very great expense). It appears that the Germans had monopolized the palm oil industry before the war, and this may have led to the recent experiments in England for finding out the best means of extraction. France, too, it is reported, has taken up the subject, and a successful machine has been found there for treating the leaf.

WOMEN AS ACCOUNTANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first woman in Great Britain to have her articles registered with the Society of Incorporated Accountants & Auditors is Miss Hilda Florence Simpson, B.A., of Liverpool. The articles are entered into with Mr. C. Hewetson Nelson, F. S. A. A., of the Liverpool firm of Messrs. C. Hewetson Nelson, Robson & Co., former president of the society.

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CANDIDATE HOPES TO PROTEST PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—A petition containing 197 names from 21 counties and 225 municipalities has been filed with the Secretary of State in the name of Fillmore Condit of Essex Falls as Independent Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Condit issued a statement saying that he accepted the nomination, not to gratify any personal ambition but because of the possibility that both Republican and Democratic gubernatorial nominations might be captured by men hostile to the Federal Prohibition Amendment, and because he wished to assure the voters of a candidate who will not be controlled by the liquor interests. He added that should either of those parties nominate a man "loyal to the federal Constitution and standing for its strict enforcement and the enactment of laws to that end" he would withdraw, but that he considered it essential "inasmuch as the Eighteenth Amendment will become effective before the inauguration of the next Governor, loyal, to the Constitution demands that he be one who will appoint judges and prosecutors who will zealously cooperate with local and federal authorities in enforcing its provisions." Mr. Condit is a vice-president of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

G. Rowland Monroe, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, who filed the petition, stated that outside of printing and postage not a dollar had been spent, and nobody had been employed to circulate the petition and solicit names, and nobody of the Anti-Saloon League's staff had personally solicited signatures.



A Woman's Shoe with a Special Mission

FREDERICK & NELSON introduce in the "Pedresta" Shoe, a shoe designed especially and successfully to comfortably fit those feet which can with difficulty be fitted in ordinary shoes.

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PEDRESTA SHOES are of fine, unglazed black kidskin, with hand-welted sole, 1 1/2-inch walking heel, and, despite their special features, have the smart, trim lines so much desired in present-day street footwear. Sizes 5 to 9; widths AAA to D. Price \$12.50 pair.

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Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	4	764
Brooklyn	12	5	709
Cincinnati	12	7	650
Pittsburgh	9	9	509
Chicago	9	11	450
Philadelphia	5	9	357
St. Louis	5	10	378
Houston	2	11	214

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, Pittsburgh 2

RESULTS SUNDAY

Brooklyn 4, Chicago 2

New York 8, Cincinnati 6

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston

Cincinnati at New York

St. Louis at Philadelphia

Chicago at Brooklyn

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	15	6	719
New York	9	5	643
Cleveland	12	7	621
St. Louis	12	8	590
Washington	8	8	500
St. Louis	7	11	388
Philadelphia	4	11	318
Detroit	5	14	263

RESULTS SATURDAY

St. Louis 2, Boston 1

Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0

Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2

New York 8, Cleveland 3

RESULTS SUNDAY

St. Louis 4, Boston 3

Washington 8, Detroit 2

Cleveland 4, New York 3

Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis

New York at Cleveland

Philadelphia at Chicago

Washington at Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The first

invasion of the western circuit by the

eastern clubs of the American League

for the season of 1919 and the invasion

of the eastern cities of the National

League by the western clubs

of that organization are now on their

second week, and Saturday will find

all but one of the series in each league

cleaned up.

Probably the feature event of the

current week will be the holding of

"Gowdy Day" at Braves Field, Saturday,

in honor of H. H. Gowdy, the

well-known catcher of the Boston

Nationals who was the first major-league

baseball player to enlist in the United

States Army when that country

entered the big war. Gowdy served with

great credit in France and was a

color sergeant.

The chief feature of the past week

in the National League has been the

poor showing of the Chicago Cubs,

who dropped four straight games to

the New York Giants and gave that

team a fine chance to slide into first

place in the championship race. Manager

Fred Mitchell has taken drastic

steps to get the Cubs going right again,

and an improvement is to be looked

for as the team is certainly of championship

class. Brooklyn and Cincinnati

continue to keep well up with the

leaders.

In the American League, New York

is beginning to show some of the winning

qualities which were predicted

of it before the season started. The

series which that team opened with the

Chicago White Sox Wednesday will be

closely watched. The Boston

champions are not coming anywhere near

up to expectations on the present western

trip, and they must show a big

improvement if they are to stay in the

first division. Weak hitting is the

chief trouble, and when a team is held

to three hits per game for two

successive days, it shows that the attack

is wanting.

The Detroit Club is evidently going

to make an effort to strengthen itself.

The buying of Pitcher H. B. Leonard

from New York should strengthen the

Tigers in their weakest department,

and if Leonard shows the kind of

pitching he is capable of when at his

best, the Detroit batmen will not have

PENN CAPTURES
TRACK HONORS

Defeats Dartmouth and Columbia
in First Triangular Event
With a Total of 70 1-3 Points

NEW YORK, New York.—The first triangular track and field meet ever held between the University of Pennsylvania, Dartmouth College, and Columbia University, was won by the former institution at South Field here Saturday by a score of 70 1-3 points. Dartmouth was second with a total of 51 2-3 points while Columbia tallied but 21 points.

The Pennsylvania athletes showed complete supremacy over their opponents and the result was never in doubt, although the Dartmouth men tried hard to gain a lead over the Penn team. During the sprints and middle distance events the Penn athletes showed complete supremacy over their opponents and the result was never in doubt, although the Dartmouth men tried hard to gain a lead over the Penn team.

In spite of the poor conditions existing, some fine performances were made, with individual honors about even among the three colleges. Dartmouth captured three first places—in the two-mile run, the hammer throw, and the shotput. Columbia took first honors in but one event, the mile run. In the pole vault, E. E. Meyers and K. P. Libby of Dartmouth tied with S. G. Landers of Pennsylvania.

The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania; W. C. Haymond, Pennsylvania; second, L. S. Wetts, Columbia; third, J. C. Davis, Dartmouth, fourth, Time—25.5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by W. C. Haymond, Pennsylvania; J. C. Davis, Dartmouth, second, H. N. Sibley, Columbia; third, F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania, fourth, Time—55.5s.

440-Yard Run—Won by M. R. Gustafson, Pennsylvania; Elmer W. Smith, Pennsylvania; second, J. M. Murray, Dartmouth; third, J. T. Staub, Columbia, fourth, Time—2:24.5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Martin R. Gustafson, Pennsylvania; C. E. Shaw, Columbia; second, A. L. Huelensberg, Columbia; third, J. M. Murray, Dartmouth; fourth, Time—5:45.5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by A. Turner, Columbia; A. L. Huelensberg, Columbia; second, B. McCall, Pennsylvania; third, H. A. Price, Pennsylvania, fourth, Time—4:26.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by H. A. Bell, Dartmouth; W. N. Cummings, Pennsylvania; second, J. P. Knox, Columbia; third, C. N. Sarlin, Columbia, fourth, Time—10:18.5s.

120-Yard High Hurdle—Won by E. F. Smalley, Pennsylvania; C. W. Wood, Dartmouth; second, T. S. Anderson, Dartmouth; third, R. F. Warren, Pennsylvania; fourth, Time—1:56.5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdle—Won by E. F. Smalley, Pennsylvania; B. Eckberg, Dartmouth; second, C. F. Holbrook, Dartmouth; third, G. H. Krazier, Pennsylvania; fourth, Time—2:58.5s.

Pole Vault—Tie for first with E. E. Meyers, Dartmouth; K. P. Libby, Dartmouth; and S. G. Landers, Pennsylvania, each vaulting 10ft. 5in.; C. A. Bullock, Pennsylvania, fourth, with 9ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania, with 20ft. 6in.; R. H. Whittier, Dartmouth, with 20ft. 5in.; second, E. F. Smalley, Pennsylvania, with 20ft. 4in.; J. W. Prentiss, Dartmouth, with 19ft. 4in.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by J. T. Murphy, Dartmouth, with 46ft. 5in.; E. H. Wallace, Dartmouth, with 32ft. 11in.; second, W. F. Bartels, Pennsylvania, with 39ft. 3in.; third, B. G. Calder, Pennsylvania, with 38ft. 11in.; fourth, Time—1:14.5s.

Running High Jump—Tie for first between C. Tibbitts, Pennsylvania, and W. F. Hampton, Pennsylvania, with 5ft. 6in.; L. S. Davis, Dartmouth; D. N. Nichols, Pennsylvania; and W. D. Piper, Dartmouth, tied for third with 5ft. 3in., each.

Throwing the Hammer—Won by L. H. Weld, Dartmouth, with 144ft. 11in.; J. T. Murphy, Dartmouth, with 143ft. 7in.; second, K. C. Bevan, Dartmouth, with 121ft. 10in.; third, W. F. Bartels, Pennsylvania, with 120ft. 10in.; fourth, Time—2:10.5s.

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ILD & STEVENS, INC.
'PRINTERS' ROLLERS
Purchase Street, Boston, Mass.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Seed Colonists and Their Means of Travel

I am sure that, long before the snow turned to little rivulets, trickling away to no one knows where, leaving bare brown patches of earth as though the snow blanket were wearing thin in places, that you made plans for your summer garden. If not, then the first real warm day will see you mailing a request for seed catalogue, and later will come the exciting moment when the gaudy little packages of seeds arrive. There are many flowers that need but little attention, after they are once planted, which come up year after year, like the beautiful lily-of-the-valley; but there are many others whose presence in our garden, each season, is due to the seeds which we so carefully plant at the proper time. These are the cultivated seeds which the nurserymen raise and distribute, but I want to tell you about the seeds which have no one to care for them or to distribute them, yet which manage to scatter themselves all over this big, wide earth.

They are the greatest of adventurers, and some of their exploits far exceed those of Magellan, Drake, or Columbus. Perhaps we should say that they are the original pioneers. What a monotonous world it would be if it were not for them and their work, and if, instead of our enterprising colonists, each plant settled down to spend its existence in its own home, contented to gather its children around it and never stir beyond its own hearth. In one place would grow all oaks, in another all pines, while the dandelions or dock weed would be so numerous in other places that nothing else could grow there. It is the hardy little adventurers which, season after season, set out to conquer new worlds to which we owe so much that is lovely and beautiful in our landscapes.

Frequently plants are forced to become pioneers, for their families are so large that there is not enough room or food for them all; so some of them go off by themselves, thus leaving better conditions for those remaining. This frequently proves to be a very wise course, for sometimes things occur, such as the draining of a pond which dries up the plants that thrive there in the moisture, and it is only the pioneers which have settled elsewhere that save the plant from extinction.

Everything becomes a means of travel for our little adventurers—winds, waves, beasts, birds, fishes, even man, and they journey by rail, balloon, aeroplane, on rollers, by ice boats, and even by projectiles. Many seeds are scattered by the wind, and the lighter the seed, the better prospect there is of making a longer journey. Even then a seed may not accomplish its whole journey all in one trip, for the wind usually comes in successive waves. Perhaps our seed is a little dandelion, which intends to float away by means of its tiny umbrella which, turned inside out, looks like a miniature parachute. Along comes a gust of wind, catches up the dandelion and carries it for a while, dropping it when there is a lull. It may be that our dandelion thinks it has gone far enough and is contented to remain where it falls; but, most likely, it puts up its tiny umbrella again, ready for the next gust of wind which, when it arrives, carries it still farther. Again it is dropped and again caught up, and so it goes until the wind either drops it where it cannot extricate itself, or else it is so pleased with its surroundings that it resolves to stay and settle right where it is.

So extremely light are some seeds—like the spores of ferns and mosses—that they sail along in the air, becoming a part of the dust, and never come to the ground unless the air is very, very still. In this way, they travel immense distances. Our wind travelers usually provide their own conveyances, only asking the wind to supply their motor power. They all have either wings, feathery tails, down, hairs, or something which will help them on their way. The milkweed sails away in a little balloon, while the delicate winged seeds of the pine tree cones or the tiny "keys" of the ash, maple, and sycamore provide themselves with miniature aeroplanes which, when the wind comes to their assistance, are carried through the air, like the veritable planes they imitate. Across the prairies come the tumble weeds—bure weeds with so little root that, instead of the plant remaining stationary, the whole growth, when ripe, detaches itself from the soil and goes rolling away, over and over like a huge ball, shedding its tiny seeds in countless numbers anywhere and everywhere and at last ending up in a fence corner or against some other obstruction.

Then there are those seeds which prefer to travel on ice boats. These are the ones which are ice-cased in hard, dry pods, which usually wait on the tree or shrub until the ground becomes crusted with snow or ice; then, falling on it, skim away on the smooth surface as gracefully as the most accomplished skater. Some, like the dock weed, would rather travel by water, and, for this journey, they provide themselves with tiny cork life preservers which keep them afloat. In this class belongs the cranberry, which keeps itself afloat in the water by reason of its four tiny compartments filled with air. Small as it is, it is constructed on the same plan as are the big ocean liners, many thousand times its size. The seeds of the water-pink of Ceylon are incased in circular heads, measuring eight or nine inches across, from which little elastic spines or needles stick out in all directions. When ripe, these heads are detached from the stalks and frequently are whirled into the water; there they float, the upper spines acting as sails as they catch the wind. Others, carried in a different direction,



"There are two kinds of rickshaws, double ones to hold two people, and single ones to hold one person"

Kitty, in India, to Mollie, in England

Dear Mollie:

I know you are longing to hear something about the people of Mussoorie, but, really, I have very little to tell you. Everybody seemed to have come from somewhere else. The shopkeepers in the bazaar were mostly Indian natives, so were the darzis and dholis. The servants hailed from every part of India. The hotel servants were Goanese, like the waiters on the pre-war-time P. & O. boats. The only people we really made acquaintance with were the rickshaw coolies. Oh dear! What queer people they were! I could write pages and pages about them. They were the untidiest people I have ever seen and the laziest. Their clothes seemed made of holes, and I am sure they had never been washed since the day they were bought. And oh! How those coolies grumbled! We had five coolies to pull our double rickshaw. When we went out, they grumbled unless we spent quite half the time sitting in the gardens, or shopping or visiting, while they lay rolled up in their blankets and slept. If we didn't go out, they were very soon in the verandah, complaining that they were earning no money. Their pay never satisfied them. Dad thought that the fixed tariff was rather too little and gave more. Still they were not pleased. Their one idea was to get bakshesh, which is a tip. So the only thing to say to them all round, and then hand them a separate sum for bakshesh. If we paid them a rupee, which is 16 annas, there was a terrible fuss, because they had got no bakshesh. But, if we solemnly handed out 10 annas for pay, and followed it up with five annas for bakshesh, all was joy and peace. When I came to know a little more about these gentry, I felt more sympathetic. They were dirty, certainly, but, then, they hadn't much opportunity to be clean. Clothes are so dear in these times that one couldn't expect a man, earning six or eight annas a day, to dress very well. I found out that they generally took some one to the theater or out to dinner, after we had dismissed them in the evening; and, if so, they stay up very late at night, and aren't very wide awake next day. Dad, as usual, was full of jokes. "Don't like rickshaw coolies!" he said. "Now I think their tastes are most ladylike."

"Oh, Dad!" I said. "How can you say such a thing!" "Don't they like all the things that ladies love?" asked Dad. "Don't they love to spend the morning at the shops, the afternoon at the band, and the evening at the club? It is you unladylike people who upset them, with your long tramps. They don't care for too much exercise."

It was all very well for Dad to tease; he didn't see so much of the coolies as Mother and I did. I had not expected to do so much driving in rickshaws, while in the hills. I had expected to walk, as one does at home. But walking, like everything else, is a matter of practice. When I first got up to Mussoorie, I found that I had got out of the habit of walking. You see, in the hills one walks very much, and there are no hills to climb. Mussoorie is a big, straggling station. It was quite three-quarters of an hour's drive from the hotel to the end of the town. Mother and I were very glad to have a rickshaw to ride in. There are two kinds of rickshaws, double ones to hold two people, and single ones to hold one person. No one is the least bit ashamed to sit in one of these and he pulled about, like a baby in a pram. Great big men, tightly jammed, sit side by side like giant twins.

I was surprised to find Mussoorie such a busy little town. There are no

carriages, no motors, and only a very occasional cart. But rickshaws, dandies, prams, ponies, and strings of pack mules can make up a very fine bustle. I can assure you. There are lots of quite big shops in Mussoorie, and all of them are very busy, too. I thought it strange that people should care to spend a holiday in the hills, in buying hats and getting dresses fitted, but Mother said so many of the people came from small Indian stations, where there isn't a shop to be seen. And it is very good to see gay shops, after a long time in the jungle. I enjoyed our shopping expeditions and the sight of the gayly dressed people immensely, though not as much as our country walks.

Mother and I grew very much better walkers, as time went on, and one fine evening we gave our grouchy coolies a valuable lesson. They couldn't have got out of the wrong side of the bed because they hadn't got a bed amongst them. I can only suppose they had rolled out the wrong way of their blankets. They began by trying to make us go out with four men, instead of five, but we had planned quite a long walk, and we knew that four men wouldn't be equal to the job. When we saw only four coolies, we jumped out of the rickshaw and said, "Very well, we must walk and the rickshaw must go back." That didn't please them, because that meant no pay. We walked on, and in a very few minutes, the rickshaw came trundling after us with five men all complete. They pulled us along the smooth flat Mall quite cheerfully, but when we arrived at the fashionable restaurant in the square, our troubles began. The band was going full swing, and the verandahs of the restaurants were filled with people. At all the rickshaw stands were rows and rows of standing rickshaws and lines and lines of coolies, tightly rolled in their blankets, lying fast asleep. The sight roused longings in the breasts of our coolies. They turned inquiring eyes on us. "No," said Mother. "Go along that road, pointing to a steep hill leading away from the gay scene. That was too much. The coolies turned off up the hill as they were bidden, but the rousing began, and increased until there was quite a chorus of growling and grumbling. Arrived at a corner where two roads met, they announced that the rickshaw must take the flatter road, which led back to Mussoorie. They insisted that it was quite impossible to pull it up the hill any further. We knew differently. Telling the rickshaw wallahs to follow us, we walked on. Oh! what a walk that was! The evening was cool and breezy. The first part of our walk lay along a hillside. Far away below, spread out like a map, were the plains. Every river, hill, and house could be seen quite distinctly. As we wound in and out among the hills, the view changed. Sometimes we had an unbroken view of the whole plain. Sometimes only a tiny peep between two hills. Up and up we climbed, the road winding round the hill, until the plains were hidden from us and we had, instead, a wide view of mountains and green valleys. Opposite to us were the white houses of Mussoorie, dotted up and down the green hill-sides. We forgot all about our grouchy coolies, nor did I remember them again until I encountered the youngest and smallest of the band posted on the verandah, in the hope of getting paid for their unfinished job. We had no more trouble with the rickshaw coolies. They knew that if they lost sight of us, we were quite capable of disappearing altogether.

A Comparison

One of the largest squares in London, that open space called Lincoln's Inn Fields, is said to be the same size as the base of the Great Pyramid at Gizeh.

Jenny Lind's Rival

The rain poured steadily down, and the five girls who had planned to go coasting watched, with sober faces, the storm destroying both the snow and chances of their frolic. Besides, it was a dreary day, what they called a "dark rain," and the big house of the Franklins seemed gloomy. As they came down from their young hostess' room, they passed her brother's den, and through the open door saw a glorious fire burning in the big fireplace, making the room rosy and cheerful. The owner of the room was lying on his couch, bolstered up by gay cushions and reading a book in a bright red cover. Altogether, the scene was attractive to the girls.

"Would we bother you, Richard, if we came in?" questioned Maudie, Richard Franklin's cousin, who was spending the week-end with Richard and his sister Marian. "This is the only pretty room in the house, on this miserable old day."

"No, come along in," cordially replied Richard, adding as if to explain his evidently unlooked-for hospitality, "I am not studying now, only reading, so you won't disturb me. Make as much noise as ever you like."

"We don't want to make a noise," Dick's sister offered, in a rather reproving voice, not liking the intimation that girls must make a noise in order to have a good time. "We are only going to tell stories."

Richard nodded and went on with his reading, but only for a few seconds. The girls paid no attention to him, as they grouped themselves before the open fire. Besides his sister and his cousin, there were three neighboring girls, Floy, Ruth, and a girl they called Pansy, whose real name he did not know. She held a large yellow cat in her lap, a cat with amber eyes that looked brilliant in the firelight. They made quite a picture, the five girls and the huge golden cat, and the young man found himself watching them instead of reading.

"It's your turn, Pansy. I told the last story," Marian was saying. "Must it be a story about a bird?" returned the girl addressed, looking thoughtfully into the blaze, as she stroked the cat.

"Yes, today all the stories are to be about birds."

Pansy puckered her forehead, and then said slowly, "I don't know any about birds, unless a hen is a bird. Is a hen a bird?"

"No, of course a hen isn't a bird," laughed Floy; "a hen is a fowl." Floy, being the oldest of the children, her word was taken as final, but Pansy's troubled face made Richard interrupt with:

"Fowls are birds, girls. I've not been asked my opinion, of course, but, if your story-telling is limited to birds, a story about a hen would be quite in order."

So that is how Pansy came to tell them of a hen she knew. She had spent the summer the year before at Bay View, in the northern part of Michigan, and at the home where they boarded was a hen called "Muffin Chops." She belonged to two little girls, who spent much of their time here up in their dolls' clothes and wheel her around in the dolls' cab. She would play for hours at a time with the children, and, if they would put her down and attempt to leave her, she would quickly follow them, showing that she did not weary of their handling her. Best of all, she seemed to like to ride in the dolls' carriage. "And the cutest thing," Pansy went on, "was her singing. Yes, she did really and truly sing."

Marian and Ruth were nudging one another and Pansy felt that her story was being doubted. "Oh, but she did! I know hens don't usually sing, but this one did. You could sing to her and then she would make a noise, almost like a bird's trill, so that anyone could see she was trying to sing; it sounded like singing, too."

At this Richard lifted his head, as if he were reminded of something, and looked over across the room at a built-in bookcase where were a lot of his pet books. But he did not get up off the couch. His red-covered book had long since dropped down among the pillows and he was intently listening to the girls' stories. It was Ruth now who was talking, after the laughter over Pansy's singing hen had subsided.

"My story is about a humming bird. It was at Nellie's, where we were last summer. Auntie is ever so enthusiastic about birds and she keeps the whole family watching the interesting things that they do. We had been watering the garden with the hose, without the nozzle on; you know, just letting the water come out of the open tube. This particular humming bird had come within eight or ten inches of Aunt Nellie's hand, but no closer. Then it alighted on a leaf. We kept very still and you'd have thought Aunt Nellie was a statue, except as she would quietly turn the hose. Finally the dear little fellow dashed into the spray, stayed for just the tiniest part of a minute, and dashed out again. It did this half a dozen times till it got all the bath it wanted. I guess, for it flew off to a leaf on the side of the porch, fluttered round for a minute or two, and then went away."

There was some comment about Ruth's humming bird and Pansy's singing hen. Marian wondered if Floy would tell about a dancing bird. But Floy's story was not quite that. It was about a little white-crowned sparrow that she had seen in a garden, out on the Pacific Coast, the spring before. One of the ladies in the party had on a large stiff-brimmed straw hat, with the top covered with bright-colored flowers. The little sparrow alighted on the brim, probably attracted by the gay blossoms, and ran lightly round the hat brim two or three times, as if on a frolic.

After this account, the girls were evidently through with their stories, so Richard ventured to say:

"If this is bird story day, I wonder how you'd like to have me read you a story of a bird who once sang to a very great singer—one of the greatest singers there ever was. The singer herself was called 'The Swedish Nightingale,' and—"

"Oh, then 'twas Jenny Lind," interrupted Marian, and Richard did not call attention to the fact that she had broken into his conversation, as he doubtless would have done had they been alone, for Marian knew better than to be impolite. He only nodded and went on:

"Yes, it was Jenny Lind, and here is the story, in a book by an American writer. You girls will read it when you get along further in school, and Richard went across the room, took down a little volume by George William Curtis, and settled himself in the center of the group about the fire.

"It is telling a story of his drive out to the Falls," Richard explained, and then he read a part of the pretty little sketch called "Trenton":

"My chariot was a fine boy of sixteen. He whipped along over the plank-road, and gossiped of the horses, the people, and the places we passed. He was sharp-eyed and clear-minded—a bright boy, who may one day be President. As we were slowly climbing the hill: 'Have you heard Jenny Lind, sir?' inquired my Antinous of the stables."

"Yes, often."

"Great woman, sir. Don't you think so?"

"I do."

"She was here last week, sir—Get up, Charlie!"

"Did you hear her?" I asked.

"Yes, sir, and I drove with her to the Falls—that is, Tom Higgins drove, but I sat on the box."

"And was she pleased?"

"Yes, sir; only when she was going to see the Falls, everybody in the hotel ran to the door to look at her, so she went back to her room, and then slipped out the back door. But there was something better than that, sir."

"What was that?"

"She gave Tom Higgins fifty dollars when he drove her back. But there was something still better than that, sir."

A Writer of the Time of Chaucer

Have you ever heard of William Langland and of his single book, "The Vision of Piers the Plowman"? You know of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and perhaps have read it; and it is much the same sort of a book as is "Piers the Plowman," which was written several hundred years earlier.

We do not know much about William Langland; he is said to have been born in 1332. Many think that he was born near Malvern, in Worcestershire, the son of a poor freeman; they conclude from his writings that, as a young man, he was either a worker in the fields or a shepherd, and that he never forgot this work.

He probably went to London with his wife and children, there holding some small position in the church, perhaps that of clerk; but the main fact about him in literature is that he wrote the beautiful allegory which we have named, some time in the last decade of the Fourteenth Century. He may have written another poem about Richard II, but it is doubtful, nor do we have any report about him after this.

The poem shines forth as a vision of the power of truth and sincerity, and as a poem for all classes. Most of the writing at this time, and for the several hundred years preceding, had seemed simply written for the pleasure of the leisure class; but this went to the heart of the laborer, and it should have had thoughts for the king, as well, who may have read it with wonder.

It is not a lengthy work, not nearly as long as "Pilgrim's Progress." It is divided into two parts, the first being the vision of Piers, and the second a series of visions, called "The Search for Dowel, Dobet, Dobest," which means, as you may have guessed, "The Search for Do Well, Do Better, Do Best."

The whole poem is written in a kind of verse that you probably never have read, as it follows the old Saxon poetry. It is called alliterative verse, because the first letter of almost every single strongly accented syllable in a line begins with the same letter. Here are a few lines from the beginning of the "Vision" which, if you read carefully, several times aloud, you will be surprised to discover how many old English words you know:

"In a somer sesun, when softe was the sonne,
I schop (dressed) me into a shroud,
As I schep were,
In habite as an heremite, unholy of werkes,
Went wyde in this world, wonders to here."

"I was wery, forwordred, and went me to reeste
Undur a brod banke, bi a bourne (brook) side;
And as I lay and lened, and looked on the watres,
I slumbered in a slepyng—hit swyed (sounded) so murie. . . ."

"Miss Kate M. Warren has turned "The Vision of Piers the Plowman" into modern prose, and now you can see from her version how well you have understood the above:

"In a summer season when the sun was warm, I clad me in clothing as a shepherd, in the habit of a hermit of unholy works, and I went far and wide through the world to hear wonders."

"I was outwearied with wandering, and went to rest down by a broad bank beside a burn, and as I lay there leaning, and looked in the water, it sounded so merrily that I slipped into a slumber."

What the Engines Said

What was it the Engines said,
Pilots touching—head to head
Facing on the single track,
Half a world behind each back?
This is what the Engines said,
Unreported—and unread.

With a prefatory screech,
In a florid Western speech,
Said the Engine from the West,
"I am from Sierra's crest;
And, if altitude's a test,
Why, I reckon, it's confessed
That I've done my level best."

Said the Engine from the East,
"They who work best talk the least.
Listen! Where Atlantic beats
Shores of snow and summer heats—
Where the Indian autumn skies
Paint the woods with wampum
dyes—
I have chased the flying sun,
Seeing all he looked upon,
Blessing all that he has blest,
Nursing in my iron breast
All his vivifying heat,
All his clouds about my crest;
And before my flying feet
Every shadow must retreat."

Said the Western Engine, "Phew!"
And a long, low whistle blew.
"Come now, really, that's the oddest
Talk for one so very modest.
You brag of your East! You do?
Why, I bring the East to you!
All the Orient, all Cathay,
Find through me the shortest way;
And the sun you follow here
Rises in my hemisphere.
Really—if one must be rude—
Length, friend, isn't longitude."

This is what the Engines said,
Unreported and unread;
Spoken slightly through the nose,
With a whistle at the close.

—Bret Harte.

Nova Scotia Cherries

The Province of Nova Scotia raises exceedingly large and luscious black cherries.

The Bowling Green

Bowling Green is New York City's oldest park, says Gas Logic. It was leased by the City Council in 1732 to John Chambers, Peter Bayard and Peter Jay for a "bowling green," at an annual rental of one peppercorn a year. The original lease was for eleven years.

CUNARD COMPANY
SERVICE IN WARRecord Shows That Vessels
Transported Nearly Half a
Million American Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The variety of services rendered to the allied cause by the Cunard Company is indicated by an account recently published by the company. At the outbreak of war, the account states, the Cunard fleet consisted of 26 sea-going steamers with a tonnage of some 350,000. Of these ships, 15 were lost, with two exceptions, by enemy action. Of ships acquired subsequently, eight were lost. They comprised 56 per cent of the fleet's total tonnage. In addition, seven of the ships chartered by the company were lost, making a total of 32.

Cunard liners served as armed cruisers, transports, and hospital ships, and carried men, munitions, and food to and from all parts of the world, steaming 3,500,000 miles. They transported just under 1,000,000 soldiers and sailors, over 10,000,000 tons of foodstuffs and cargoes, and 100,000 tons of fuel oil for the navy were carried in their double bottoms. In addition, the company, during the last two years, undertook the management of nearly 400 ships other than their own. Nearly 500,000 American soldiers were brought to Europe by Cunard vessels, being 40 per cent of the total carried in British ships from America.

Some Impressive Statistics

Most Cunard officers belonged to the R. N. R., and, in addition to those serving on Cunard ships, they were to be found on warships in all the seven seas. Upwards of 1500 of the sea-going staff joined the forces; and the company's chief officers contributed over 500 men to the army and navy and flying forces of the Allies. Their honors include one V. C. and over 60 other decorations.

Cruisers, transports, seaplane ships were fitted out for the government; American howitzers were assembled, gun-beds, artillery wheels, parts for submarines and mines were manufactured. The dismantling of the Aquitania and Caronia in the first week of the war, after they had been requisitioned as armed cruisers, necessitated the employment of 5000 men; and over 2000 wagon-loads of fittings were taken into store. The size even of the company's laundry may be judged from the fact that a liner in a round voyage may use 50,000 table napkins alone, but the washing of linen from military hospitals added to its already full program.

In July, 1917, the company commenced construction and managed for a time, on behalf of the government, what was then the biggest aeroplane factory in England, employing thousands of hands. In 1915 they started a shell factory, from which nearly 500,000 shells were turned out. Women operators were employed, and they produced the first 6-inch and 8-inch shells made by female labor. The staff of the Liverpool offices, although working at full pressure, found time to organize concerts and river trips for 15,000 wounded soldiers and sailors.

Uses of the Aquitania

The Aquitania, "Britain's latest mammoth liner," was in turn an armed merchant cruiser, a hospital ship, and a transport. In the spring of last year she brought, in nine trips, 60,000 American troops to France. "Very similar," the account proceeds, "was the experience of the Mauretania, the fastest liner in the world. The German Admiralty would have dearly loved to add these ships to the list of their victims, but skillful navigation, combined with their high speed and the ever watchfulness of the navy, brought them safely through."

To the Carmania belongs the high honor of being the only British armed auxiliary cruiser to destroy a German vessel in single armed combat. In September, 1914, she sank the Cap Trafalgar in the South Atlantic after a duel lasting an hour and 40 minutes. The Laconia assisted in the operations that resulted in the sinking of the German cruiser Königsberg in the Rufiji River, East Africa. The Thracia fought her way for five months through icefields to Archangel to deliver an important cargo for the Russian Government.

FRENCH SENATE ON
GERMAN REPARATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There was a long discussion in the Senate recently on the report made by Mr. Reynald, Senator of Arège, in the name of the commission appointed to study questions especially concerning the liberated departments. The commission has visited all the towns which have suffered on the French front, where it obtained many facts from eyewitnesses, and the conscientious report made by Mr. Reynald is a scathing condemnation of German methods of warfare, and a recital of the crimes the enemy committed during the four years of occupation. Amendments are due to the victims and must be made, said the reporter.

"First of all," he said, "we have a right to have everything restored that is possible. This is not a merely theoretical view of the case. Inventories have been drawn up by the Germans. They were carefully communicated to German industries which appropriated all those objects which would be useful to them. In this manner much of what has been taken can be traced. If Germany cannot give back, she must replace. Afterward the indemnity must be paid in full. If the Germans find it too large, we will say that it was they, themselves, who established the sum by their misdeeds."

On the demand of Mr. Magny, the Senate asked that the report of Mr.

Reynald should be communicated to all the colleges and schools, so that it might be read periodically to pupils to prevent them from forgetting the atrocious crimes committed by Germany. After which the Senate adopted a resolution expressing its sympathy once again with the populations of the invaded districts and its indignation at the atrocities of the Germans, and urging the government forcibly to call the attention of the allied powers to the extent of the damages which France had endured, and to point out to them the procedure used by the Germans for systematic destruction and pillage. It also demanded that the government should see that the integral reparation of the damages caused to the property as well as to the persons of their compatriots, and the replacing of goods which had been taken away or destroyed were effected as rapidly as possible, and that the government should employ all its energy to obtain the punishment of all those who were recognized as responsible for the crimes committed. Finally it urged the government to put everything in motion so as to hasten the material reconstruction, and facilitate the resumption of economic life in the liberated regions."

Mr. Gurnac then asked that the seat of Mr. Sébline, a victim of the Germans, should be marked by a tricolor scarf, like that of the much-regretted Dr. Reynaud, and Mr. Antonin Dubose, president of the Senate, replied that the committee should be informed of this proposal. By their hearty applause the Senate expressed their feelings of regret for the Senator of Alsace who passed away when being brutally dragged into captivity by the enemy, and was literally assassinated.

MOTHERS OF SOLDIERS
DEMAND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia.—A body of more than 100 women, mothers of Western Australian soldiers, focused attention upon their campaign for total prohibition of the liquor traffic by marching through the streets of the city, in military formation, to the office of the Premier, Sir Henry Lefroy, with the object of presenting to him an appeal to lift the curse of drink from the country, a curse which is binding many of our sons.

The women first gathered at a meeting under the strength of Empire movement, Lady McMillan, wife of the Chief Justice of the State, Sir Robert McMillan, presiding. Among those who addressed the gathering was Miss Elinor Stafford Miller of Chicago, who instanced the uncompromising attitude taken up by the United States and Canada toward the liquor traffic. The appeal addressed to the Premier asked that the state government should help the mothers of the soldiers by granting prohibition during the remainder of the period of demobilization. "Many of our brave returned sons," it said, "are being stricken down by the deadly foe of alcohol that is licensed for sale by your government. You exhort us mothers to give our sons to the cause of liberty. How we responded you well know. We were told that when our boys returned, the best the government could give would be theirs. We pray you to do your part as we have done ours, so that Australia may give of its best both morally and financially."

The appeal was signed, "Mothers who have given. As the Premier was absent from his office, an appointment was made for a subsequent day, when a deputation presented the document, with a request for a reply. Sir Henry Lefroy promised consideration. A similar appeal has been presented by the mothers to Mr. Watt, acting Prime Minister.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
SOCIETY IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A delegation of the Irish League of Nations Society recently went to London where it had the opportunity of meeting leading members of the (British) League of Nations Union and of foreign allied societies, and passengers for Paris have since been applied for. In Paris the delegation hopes to urge that the representations of the society be duly considered by those who are in a position to give effect to them. Unless the objects of the Irish League of Nations Society are understood, it might naturally be supposed that there is a desire to push the Irish question to the front. The desire, however, is rather to show that the present Irish problem is but typical of what might happen in any other part of the world at some future time. It is held that Article XI entails that there must be war or a threat of war before such a matter could be dealt with by the League of Nations, and in Ireland this provision cannot be taken to be complete justification for the revolutionary policy in its more violent manifestations. It is, therefore, submitted that it is all important to alter the covenant that any political questions which have international bearing may be brought before the league without first resorting to violence.

Finally, the supporters of the Irish society say, "What though this may involve the international ratification of an Irish settlement? The need of an Irish settlement is urgent in the interest both of the domestic relations between England and Ireland, and of the relations between England and foreign countries; and this will be the safest and happiest way to reach it. The value of an Irish settlement of such a nature will be that it may form a precedent for friendly settlement, with international sanction, of other similar disturbing questions anywhere else."

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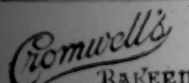
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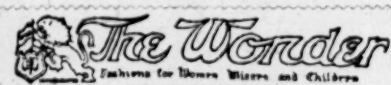
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

AMERICAN PAINTING

"What, Mr. X. Another Lecture?"

What, Mr. X. another lecture? Dear me! Congratulations! I am indeed tickled by the account of your talk at Pugsville, Florida, on Mural Painting, and the news that the Go Ahead Club has asked you to lecture again, at the closing session of their course. You seem to have been a marked success and your analysis of the cause is illuminating. As you observe, most lecturers are mere writers, experts, and scholars, and that you are probably the first Man of Substance who has addressed an audience at Pugsville. I can quite understand what an asset that is. A Man of Substance, speaking about art, has a background denied to the mere student of aesthetics. And you did well to aim, in your platform manner, to quote your own words, at "the clarity of President Wilson with the bonhomie of Mr. Burton Holmes."

I note that you have chosen "American Painting, Past and Present," as the subject of your talk. Oh, pardon, must call it Lecture, as you "opine" that the word Lecture has an ampler, a larger, dignity than Talk; and that you have chosen "American Painting, Past and Present," as a subject, because you feel the need of an ample field for your remarks. I also note your postscript to the effect that a few hints on the subject of American Painting, Past and Present, will not be unwelcome. Dear Mr. X. sometimes you are a little sly.

I accept your invitation joyfully, as it enables me to make some disparate remarks about American painting which I should hardly have the courage to compose into more permanent form. Let me divide my causerie into two courteous parts: the Past and the Present. First, the Past. Of course, you must begin by saying a few words on "a certain spirit of moderation" so characteristic of American art, and also something about the willing dependence of American artists upon the traditions of Europe. But you need not stress this point, as the exceptions are not scanty (Winslow Homer, for example, stood entirely upon his own feet) and some of the younger Americans (such as Oscar Reuben) who are beginning to make their art cries heard, owe little to anybody. But you might dwell upon the paradox that it is the old nations who are daring in art, and the young nations who are timid. You should be able to raise a smile by suggesting the following as a new crest for the National Academy of Design: an Athletic Figure with the Right Foot firmly embedded in the Rock of the Acropolis, and the outstretched Right Hand firmly grasping the Base of a Skyscraper. And you might add that the three departments of art in which America excels are the Skyscraper, Landscape Painting and Vers Libre. If I were asked to give three prizes for the best specimen of world architecture in the Twentieth Century I would cite the Woolworth Building, the Bush Terminal Building, and the Metropolitan Tower. These fulfill that elemental essential of good architecture—the growth of beauty from utility.

If you have made these points, dear Mr. X. with your accustomed smiling suavity, I think your audience should now be alert, and ready to be lulled into a brief disquisition on the past. I know that you would like to say something on the Hudson River School, on George Inness, on William W. Tryon and on John La Farge. That is a point you must decide for yourself. I may be wrong, but I am not their man. The four artists (excluding Whistler, who was a cosmopolitan) I would suggest as the outstanding American artists of the past are Gilbert Stuart, Winslow Homer, Twachtman, and Ryder.

A good Gilbert Stuart is high up in the first class in modern painting. He was a pupil of Benjamin West, but he outgrew West as a 1919 airplane outgrows a pre-war model airplane. In delicacy and surety of drawing, in handling of paint, good Gilbert Stuart can hang beside the best Romney, Hoppner, or Lawrence and sometimes beside Reynolds and Gainsborough.

Winslow Homer was an old Master in his lifetime. If a collection of his works could be shown today, say at Paris, I believe he would be hailed as the greatest painter of the sea that art has known. And not only the sea. At the present moment ten of his water colors are being shown in a special room at the Metropolitan Museum. They are superb. Nothing stronger than "A Wall, Nassau," and "The Bather" has been done, and as for "Tornado, Bahamas," the way the blown trees have been indicated with single sweeps of the brush is a tour de force that places him in a class by himself. Yes, I say it, after these Winslow Homers it is a marked descent in appreciation to look at the water colors by Sargent on the facing wall.

Twachtman is at the other pole to Winslow Homer's strength. He is all delicacy, yet a delicacy that is never weak. A sensitive and exquisite landscapist is John H. Twachtman, and I can speak of his work unreservedly because I have had the privilege of studying it carefully in Mr. John Gellatly's collection. He owns the finest Twachtmans and the finest Ryders—Albert P. Ryder, that cloistered, inward peering genius who, after working upon a picture, off and on, for 26 years, would complain that a buyer wanted to take it away from him before it was finished. Mr. Gellatly has recently acquired Ryder's masterpiece, "Christ Appearing to Mary." Had Ryder painted nothing but this jewel-like mystery of paint

and feeling, it would have placed him in one of the center seats at the high table of American art.

And now for the Present. That, dear Mr. X. is a more difficult matter, for the workers in the vineyard of art are multitudinous, and their ways are various and devious. Suppose I limit my suggestions to two exhibitions of the moment, each important, each significant. One is the collection in the Parish House of the Church of the Ascension, which may be called the Penultimate Word in American painting. The other is the collection at the Bourgeois Galleries, which may be called the Last Word in American Painting. I can hardly do more than give you the names of some of the painters. You must visit these exhibitions yourself.

The Parish House shows in "Non-chalor" one of the most beautiful small pictures John S. Sargent ever painted. It is essential art as a lyric by Shelley is essential poetry. Then I would like you to dwell upon "Wild He-Goat Dance" by Arthur B. Davies—spirited romanticism; "Winter" by Rockwell Kent—bold and elemental, bordering on black and white, yet full of color; "Constance" by Gari Melchers—a child picture, an opening bud, the paint active with intelligence. And—but I must not make a catalogue. These well chosen pictures are all exceptional and agreeable. They please, but they do not excite.

For excitement, for pictures that set the imagination working, I must refer you to the specimens of modern art at the Bourgeois Gallery—to "Aspiration" by Oscar Bluemner, a remarkable landscape, strange and new, that is actually a representation of the word "Aspiration"; to the same painter's "River," one of the series he has been making of waterside buildings screamingly red, stridently blue or any color that has obsessed his color imagination; to Abraham Walkowitz's rhythmic studies, musical in their swing, and the dancing of Isadora Duncan and her pupils; to John Marin's personal landscapes; to the work of Lily Converse, Maurice Sterne, and Joseph Stella—ah, catalogue making again! These are "les jeunes," painters of abstract themes, inquirers; these are the artists who are insisting upon our notice—upon yours and mine.

Each of these exhibitions has a Foreword, pertinent and suggestive. One is by C. B. (Christian Brinton), the other by Albert Gleizes. I post you the catalogues, dear Mr. X. From these Forewords and from my notes you may glean some material for your lecture on American Painting—Past and Present. I try to visualize you addressing the Go Ahead Club—the clarity of Mr. Wilson, the bonhomie of Mr. Burton Holmes, combined with your own impressive, unwarmed manner.

REMARKABLE SHOW OF SPANISH ART

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Too much praise can hardly be bestowed on the city of Paris for the happy initiative it has taken in organizing an exhibition of Spanish, Italian, French, and Serbian art at the Petit Palais. The Spanish section is by far the most important and the most remarkable, and is one of the sensational events of the Paris art season.

On the invitation of the City of Paris, the exhibition was organized by the Franco-Spanish Committee, presided over by the Duke of Alba, a fervent friend of France, and is, so to speak, the complement of the exhibition of French art recently held at Madrid, and which met with such success.

Mr. Benlliure, the most celebrated sculptor of the modern Spanish school and Director-General of Fine Arts in Spain, was specially entrusted by King Alfonso with the care of choosing the most representative specimens of Spanish art for exhibition in Paris. King Alfonso even allowed Mr. Benlliure to select the finest masterpieces among the national and royal collections of the Retiro, the Prado, the Escorial, the Palazzo Real, and the museums of Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, and Granada. The example of the King was naturally followed by all the great collectors of the realm, who each offered to the committee certain famous masterpieces which are, for the first time, figuring simultaneously in the same exhibition.

The chief attraction of the Spanish section is no doubt the collection of the 25 finest paintings of Goya, as well as the 24 tapestries executed for the royal house of Spain after patterns of the great master, and which Mr. Henri Lapauze, the distinguished curator of the Petit Palais, with unerring good taste has placed under the arcades which surround the interior court of the Palais.

The Goyas

The advent of Francisco Goya y Lucientes, 1746, was the signal of the renaissance of Spanish art of the Eighteenth Century, which was then passing through a period of absolute unproductiveness, paralyzed by the teachings of the academy, and not daring to liberate itself from the yoke of tradition. In vain did the patrons appeal to such masters as Le Brun and Van Loo or Mengs; these only succeeded in creating a still greater disorder and confusion, which ceased abruptly with the appearance of Goya.

Goya had always frequented the society of artists and painters; his father was a glider of Saragossa, whose profession enabled him to come into close contact with the artistic circle of the town, and he encouraged his son in his vocation. Goya soon revealed such remarkable aptitude that he was sent to Madrid to study, and there, thanks to the recommenda-



"An Indian David," Julius Rolshoven

A portrait of a Pueblo bard at the Reinhardt Gallery, New York

tion of Bayen, he shortly obtained several orders for the decoration of the Royal Palace. Goya, however, was restless, he used to frequent the romeros, and had more than one encounter with the Alcazils of the inquisition. He was a lively young fellow; his serenades were listened to with much favor, and it was soon whispered that he played the guitar and wielded the navaja with equal dexterity! He was then commissioned to paint the frescoes of Our Lady of Pilar at Saragossa, and shortly after accomplishing this work, he emigrated to Rome where he met Louis David, and distinguished himself by his daring exploits: amongst other feats, he engraved his name with a penknife in the lantern of the cupola of St. Peter's.

When he returned to Madrid, he was asked to paint a whole series of compositions for the Royal Factory of Tapestry, and this task occupied him for 15 years (1776-91). Forty of these paintings belong to the Prado Museum, and 24 are now being exhibited at the Petit Palais. These works reveal the fact that the great painter refused to seek his inspiration in the allegorical or historic subjects usually chosen for this kind of composition, but turned deliberately toward the joyous, popular, vivid life he knew so well, and in which he participated with such enthusiasm. His compositions, a "Picnic," "Blind-man's Buff," "Harvest," "A Village Wedding," "A Dance on the Banks of the Manzanares," the "Mennikin," etc., are all bathed in an atmosphere of intense life and color.

The success of these paintings was immense; Goya received numerous orders for others in the same style, and the Corrida de Toros, which is exhibited at the Petit Palais, reveals an extraordinary instinct for color, combined with a remarkable ability.

Goya Portraits

Goya did not, however, limit himself to these paintings; he also revealed himself as a master portrait painter, and several of these portraits are shown at the Petit Palais: that of the artist, painted by himself, is extremely vigorous and is assuredly true to life; then there is the portrait of Bayen, his father-in-law, the gem of the Museum of Valencia; Dona Maria Gabriela Palafox y Portocarrero, Marquesa de Lazan; Maria Theresa Gayetana de Silva, Duchess of Alba; the Duke of San Carlos, which rather strangely belongs to the Aragon Canal Company of Saragossa; the "Infanta Isabel, Queen of Sicily; El Rey Don Carlos IV, a majestic figure clothed in black, of that special tone of which Goya alone possesses the secret, and whose face is so eloquently expressive.

Parisians have thus a unique opportunity of appreciating a remarkable ensemble of the work of the great Spanish master of the Eighteenth Century, which will be a revelation for many who now see his pictures for the first time. They will be astounded by his surprisingly daring color contrasts, and by that incomparable character of spontaneity which seems to be one of the most remarkable traits of his genius, so that his greatest masterpieces seem still to possess the rare charm of a first sketch. It must be said that the universality and splendor of Goya's genius rather overshadow the other exhibits of the Spanish section, some of which, nevertheless, are worthy of much interest.

The exhibition also contains the most celebrated paintings of Alvarez, Alcega, Jimenez Aranda, Garcia y Ramos, who is represented by his famous "Battle of the Parishes," and of Palmardi and Fortuny, whose Vicaria, so popularized by engravings and photographs, is presented to the French public. The contemporary Spanish school is also represented by masters with whom all art lovers are familiar: Zuloaga, Sotomayor, Mir, Cardona, Russagnoi, Beltram, Villegas, Vasquez, Fillo, Bornejo, Covarsi, who reveal in their exhibits an intense personality and decidedly high artistic ideals and aspirations, to which some at least have undoubtedly attained.

AMERICAN ART IN NEW YORK SHOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—"We go to a few dealers, to the studios, and to the unofficial exhibitions, to find the life and interest of present-day American work."

These are the words of George Bellows, National Academician, in the course of a letter to the American Art News, in answer to Howard Russell Butler, vice-president of the academy, who acted in accord with that dignified body in rejecting in toto the projects of reform lately offered by some 60-odd progressive members, headed by Child Hassam and Jonas Lie.

The intention here is by no means to hark back to that discussion, but simply to note the abundant vindication of Mr. Bellows' contention in the current "unofficial exhibitions" in New York. Taking only a half-dozen of the most significant ones, we have the four comparative American groups at the galleries of Macbeth, Montross, Kraushaar and Bourgeois; and two individual shows of unique distinction in the Arctic-Alaskan black-and-white drawings of Rockwell Kent at Knoedler's and the Taos-Pueblo Indian portrait paintings of Julius Rolshoven at Reinhardt's.

Painting Indians does not necessarily make an American artist. But the study of these native and still essentially noble types in their unchanged habitat, in the dazzling hot light of savage glooms of New Mexico, has wrought striking changes in the style of some of our leading artists—notably Henri, Maurice Sterne, and the aforementioned Rolshoven. Henri's Taos souvenirs, seen latterly at Macbeth's and elsewhere, have already taken a foremost place among the works which fame will select from his versatile and uneven output to represent him in future collections. Sterne has in the modernist show at Bourgeois two or three Pueblo portraits in oil, and particularly a bronze bust of an Indian woman, in which his classic purity of line and subtlety of expression in plastic form are focused to unwonted power. Rolshoven has specialized in this same field with results during the past season that are scarcely short of dramatic. His large canvas portraying "Chief Sun Arrow" on horseback, which attracted some attention on Fifth Avenue, has been presented to the Brooklyn Museum, where it occupies a fitting place in the interesting exhibition of "Wild Life" now on view.

Julius Rolshoven

Like Henri and Sterne, Rolshoven went to the southwest forearmed and equipped with a store of European knowledge and tradition. His preparation in this regard was peculiar. Four years ago, Rolshoven was a well-established portrait painter in Florence, Italy. Now, any artist of talent and sensibility living for a time in Florence must inevitably absorb in the very air he breathes the frank and passionate simplicity of Cimabue and Giotto, of Fra Angelico and Botticelli in those legend-haunted cloisters of Santa Croce and Santa Maria Novella. Rolshoven was not unresponsive to these exalted influences, even though his workaday occupation compelled him to keep a practical eye to the earthward. Such divided allegiance does not make for large creative art, and Rolshoven, who might never have emerged from the dull flat of successful mediocrity—had not the war brusquely repatriated him.

After Florence and the civilization, the desert and the wild man! There was inspiration in the heroic change. The fierce gusto and fiery splendor of color, the eagle-like keenness and rapid intense gaze of the bright-feathered and blanketed children of the sun-lands as presented in the new pictures at Reinhardt's, tell the story of the artist's awakening. Especially characteristic is his sharp discrimination of types among these swarthy primitives—the tribal "aristocrat," the hawk-eyed old

chieftain, the young "prince" with his first bow and arrows, the huntsman, the warrior, and the hieratic bard or singer called an "Indian David." All these are something native, racial, of the soil—something artistically strong and new.

The Montross assemblage of paintings and drawings by American artists is at once comparative and retrospective. It hangs Winslow Homer (a fine mellow-toned Negro genre of the Secession War period, entitled "Sunday Morning in Virginia") and Albert P. Ryder, beside such esteemed contemporaries as Child Hassam and Arthur B. Davies. The latter's mystifying many-sidedness is represented by both etched and painted essays in cubism, and by such delicious primitive eclogues as "Mirrored Dreaming" and "Sicily—Flowering Isle." Van Dearing Perrine puts pagan joyousness and pensive purples into an outdoor child picture entitled "Dance of the Flying Shadows." A Blake-like landscape vies with the latest products of Maurice Prendergast and Allen Tucker, while the mythological "Hippocrene" of Horatio Walker finds symbolic companionship in the dim allegories of Kenneth Hayes Miller.

A Comparative Exhibit

The exhibition at Macbeth's, which is the most comprehensive and informative one of the sort now on view in New York, has been arranged, aided by loans from private collections, with special reference to the fact that the College Art Association and the American Federation of Arts are both meeting in New York this week in annual convention. The idea is to show in a concrete and summary way, the progressive development of our best American painters, from the Hudson River group of Colman, Gifford, Hart, Smillie, W. T. Richards, David Johnson, and Jervis McEntee to Murphy, Melchers, Hawthorne, Hassam, Dewing, Charles H. Davis, and Elliott Dainoff of the Twentieth Century today. This development is justly gauged on standards of tonality, which quality every one of the 54 pictures here possesses in some degree or other.

Turner, Constable, and the Barbizon landscapists, as we see clearly illustrated, sowed the first seeds of impressionism, soon to be cultivated independently by Twachtman, Inness, Wyant, Weir, Homer Martin, and the rest. Wyant's "Irish Landscape" (1866) and Inness' "March Breezes, Virginia" (1885), are two things of haunting beauty which only rare occasions bring to light. Child Hassam never captured the faint, sweet, sunny aspect of a city scene with more subtlety than in his "New York Landscape" (upper Fifth Avenue). A genuine curio is disclosed in Elliott Dainoff's "Story of the Madonna," a saccharine composition which took the Thomas B. Clarke prize at the National Academy exhibition in 1902. It shows that the artist has undergone a revolutionary change of vision and style in the last decade or two, and that even the academy "do move."

At Kraushaar's

The company at Kraushaar's, though few, is eminently fit. It consists of George Luks, A. Monticelli, and A. P. Ryder—a singularly assorted trio, it might seem at first blush. But this too is a comparative exhibition, and a novel test of tonalities. The Ryders, it is surprising and gratifying to see, completely outclass the other and larger five canvases in the little room—three by Luks, each a tour de force in its way, and two jewel-encased fete scenes by the erratic French colorist, who was dragged in here—mistakenly, even cruelly, one cannot but think—for obvious purposes of tonal comparison. But the gay, sparkling superficiality of Monticelli, beside the deep somber richness of Ryder's "Old Mill in Moonlight" and "Smugglers Landing Place," are as vanished wood to polished marble. This is no disparagement to the Monticellis as such; but in a room with Ryder or Luks, not to speak of both together, the glowing Provencal painter is like a fish out of water. Luks' "Peace Celebration, New York City, November 11th, 1918," is full, almost too full, to the verge of confusion, of flying flags and surging crowds. The three-quarters-length standing portrait of Ois Skinn in the dingy-donair Balzac role of "Colonel Philippe Bridau." Is indeed a many, though of an unusual and not a pleasing sort. It has too many gray-greens and disappearing blues sunk in a fade-away neutral background. The "Theologian" is an austere monkish figure, somehow handed down from the Spanish Inquisition period. Altogether, as has been remarked before, Luks has a lot more force than finish. Perhaps he is at his best in such present-day epic painting as the big canvases in the adjoining gallery, showing the arrival of the huge gray transport steamer Leviathan in New York Harbor, with the home-coming "doughboys" of the twenty-seventh division swarming her upper structure like khaki-winged honey bees.

EXHIBITS IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—An exhibition has been held recently in the Liljewalch Art (Exhibition) Hall, of the work of several young Swedish artists, calling themselves the "February Group." Among the sculptors exhibiting, the imaginative works of Karl Eds attracted most attention, and among the painters David Tagstrom, Carl Kihlberg, Edwin Ollers, Evald Dahlsgok and Einar Forseth deserve special mention.

Another exhibition which was held at the same time in the National Museum, was that of the French Art Society which had arranged a very fine show of Corot pictures belonging to Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish private and public collections. About 150 landscapes and some figure compositions of great value gave fresh proof of his position as one of the most refined colorists of his century.

EXHIBITIONS IN LONDON GALLERIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—There is a group of exhibitions of paintings in water color open in London at the present time. The most important of them is the summer show of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, in which is included a great deal of admirable work by prominent artists. The policy of the Royal Society for some years past has been to elect as members painters of very divergent types of conviction and to be as catholic as possible in its recognition of the many phases of modern water color practice, so in its exhibitions there is usually presented a fairly complete summary of the general position of the art from year to year.

Mr. J. S. Sargent, whose contributions usually count as salient features of the exhibitions, is on this occasion a little disappointing. He sends two paintings only, the more important of which—the landscape "Dolomites"—is marked by beautiful drawing in the mountain forms, but is as a whole, a little thing and unconvincing. Mr. Sims, too, is not so interesting in his "Bourlon Village" as he is apt to be, but he, again, is too sound a craftsman to fall in the rendering of the facts of his subject, and in his second contribution, "Bourlon Wood," he certainly is most successful in dealing with realities that have a measure of grim picturesqueness.

Mr. Harry Watson's "Sussex Landscape" is an achievement of importance, a record of nature seen largely, handled decisively and with breadth of touch, and expressed with a freshness of sentiment that claims full appreciation; and the two figure compositions by Mr. Anning Bell, "Found" and "The Alarm," make a strong appeal by their individuality of style and their beauty of color.

Then, to keep up the standard of the exhibition, there are such memorable works as Mr. Albert Goodwin's finely imagined "The House of Circe," and "Sunset From a City Wall" with its exquisitely interpreted effect of misty atmosphere; Mr. W. T. Wood's color-fantasy, "Flourish"; Mr. Oliver Hall's serious and scholarly landscape, "Lower Furness"; Mr. Moffat Lindner's vivid color note, "Evening—Near Dordrecht"; and Sir Ernest Waterhouse's quiet and restrained "Barnard Castle"; and there are several other fine drawings by Mr. Arthur Rackham which show delightfully his ingenious invention and his grotesque fancy. Others things of great interest come from Mr. R. W. Allan, Mr. Leslie Thomson, Mrs. Laura Knight, Mr. Hughes-Stanton, Mr. J. Walter West, and Mr. Robert Little.

In the galleries of the Fine Art Society two water color painters of distinction, Mr. Francis James and Mr. A. W. Rich, can be studied to advantage. Mr. James has a well-established reputation as a painter of flowers, and the collection which he is now presenting amply justifies the estimation in which he is held. He has a method entirely his own. He does not follow in the wake of the Dutch masters of still life painting, or try, as they did, to be minutely and elaborately actual. He aims rather at simplification and at the elimination of unnecessary detail. His method is exceptionally spontaneous and direct, significant and suggestive, and it is controlled throughout by an understanding of the resources of his medium.

THE LONDON GROUP AND ITS AIMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The exhibition of the London Group now being held at the Mansard Gallery is much the same as any previous exhibition of the group. One comes to the conclusion that after all it is not so much the method that an artist employs in his work, but the intentions behind it that count. Of course it can be said that the bent of an artist naturally attracts him to the method that will suit his purpose best—so that perhaps one can with justice classify each artist—if only in a rough-and-ready manner.

It has become a habit with a certain class of artist to imagine that, if he assume a sufficiently naive manner, this will disarm criticism, and that all technical defects in his work will be forgiven him. This would not be tolerated in any other of the arts—then why should it be tolerated in the art of painting? The doctrine is pernicious, because it opens the door to a great many pretenders who cannot succeed in painting in any legitimate way—who have in fact never done any serious studying—but have, one may say, entered by some back way.

It is somewhat strange that the hanging committee of the London Group have not the insight to perceive this, and the result is often to lower, to a considerable degree, the standard of the exhibitions. The trouble is that they are always looking about for some new thing, to a great extent regardless of its significance. It is not intended to imply by these remarks that there should be a set method employed for artistic expression, but rather that an artist should serve some sort of apprenticeship that will ground him in his art before he takes liberties with it. But generally speaking, there is a good deal of promising work in the exhibition, excepting among a certain section of exhibitors who are inclined to be decadent.

Mr. Fox Pitt shows clearness of vision in his work, and definite conviction that a water color should be a colored drawing and not a painting. His work may not be great art, but it is "straight" art, and is very individual. For Mr. Fox Pitt is an artist by instinct and feeling rather than by training. One would like to see him do some-

thing in quite a different manner, just to see how he would do it; besides, it would free him from a tendency to certain mannerisms if he allowed himself more latitude in expression.

Mr. Bevan is another member of the group who should beware that he does not get into a groove. By a simplification of planes this artist has reduced his painting to a system that makes the objects he paints appear as though they were cut out of wood. Of what advantage is this method? It is not as though the exigencies of the printing trade compel this rigid simplification from him, seeing that he is not working under the restrictions demanded by the poster. The result of this self-imposed limitation is to create a sense of stiffness in all he does. A looser method—if practiced for a while—would probably free him from this.

Venessa Bell has made a distinct success with her work in this exhibition. There is stability and dignity in "The Pond" and a pervading sense of atmosphere, giving roundly and body to the objects she introduces. Her work is some of the most satisfying in the exhibition, for behind it one feels there is a purposeful knowledge of what she wants to do.

It was the brightness of his color that was the chief attraction in Mr. McKnight Kauffer's work, when he came to London from Paris a few days ago. Since then he has allowed it to become degraded. He should realize that the grayness of London contains all the colors he formerly saw in a bright sky—but subdued. Instead of which he is inclined to summarize this gray quality into an uninteresting mixture, with scarcely any vibrations in it at all. Mr. Kauffer is very ingenious in constructing pictures out of most unlikely materials—but he fails to do justice to the obviously picturesque. This artist, who has undoubtedly talent, would gain considerably in his work if he went "back to nature" for a while.

Mr. John Nash has evolved a convention which is distinctly fresh and pleasant. He has plowed an individual way for himself, being comparatively unaffected by the modern schools of France, and his work is distinctly English in feeling.

It is only upon close examination that the excellency of the workmanship of Mr. Ginner becomes apparent. But one cannot always be looking closely into a work of art, and it is doubtful if the best kind of art is ever done in this way, because if a picture does not assume a definite shape at a certain distance, it has failed as a decoration. There is no doubt that Mr. Ginner's work is quite ineffectual to attract at a very little distance. He is a very efficient craftsman in the particular method he has adopted, but neither a sense of craftsmanship, or of method is all that is required in an artist, otherwise art would degenerate into mere attempts at mechanical representation.

Mr. Roger Fry and Miss Nina Hammett are so much alike in their work that it is sometimes difficult to determine which is which. Neither of them has any sense of beauty, either in color or form, but by their indifference to either, attract an eccentric minority of picture buyers. Mr. Fry is at his best in studies of flowers, for in these he exercises a certain sense of decoration, which he entirely misses in his portraits, being unable to place a head on canvas convincingly.

Mr. Walter Sickert's work, by innuendo, appeals to a certain section of art patrons who are unable to appreciate a work of art for any qualities of design or color it may possess.

The members of the London Group need a more convinced opinion as to their artistic aims.

SALON DES JEUNES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—From the title, "Salon des Jeunes," of the union of the Republican youth of the schools of fine arts, it will be seen that even in art politics has its word to say, as these young men have grouped themselves together to proclaim a civic ideal rather than from any special predilection from an artistic point of view. But, as far as their exhibition is concerned, art has asserted its rights.

First of all, mention must be made of Mr. André Abbal, who shows a series of drawings—pen and ink, red lead, pencil—which are remarkably strong, sober, and vigorous, and reveal a decidedly sculptural tendency. Mr. Abbal should surely have been a sculptor. One cannot doubt this on looking at his two fine busts of Clemenceau and Wilson, which are cut out as if from stone, after the manner of the imagiers of the Middle Ages.

Amongst the pictures were some interesting canvases of Mr. Domergue Lagarde, especially "Le Vieux Pont d'Auvillars," but quite above and beyond all the other pictures shown—although many are interesting and show great possibilities—stand the paintings of Mr. Fredureau, who we presume, is a young artist, but whose work shows a maturity and poise which are generally attributed to long experience. His work is original and he reaches a depth of expression and control of his subject by the simplest of means; proof, if any were needed, of the true artist. He shows some still life studies and some landscapes, one of which, "Sous Bois," is a really great and beautiful painting. Mr. Tel has a pastel and pencil portrait of Mr. Clemenceau which is very like him, but was evidently drawn when the "Tiger" was in one of his ferocious moods.

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The Romance and the Novel

After a well-freighted ship has been running for many hours before the storm a serious moment comes, when the wind has died away and the rolling masses of water threaten continually to break over the stern and carry her down. Then the captain who can turn the bow of his vessel safely round to face the waves shows good seamanship. Something like this takes place in great social and political revolutions. After the popular ardor has somewhat spent itself it usually depends on the courage and sagacity of a single individual how the transition from the old to the new régime shall be accomplished. Caesar has received the credit of having swung civilization round on its axis in a time of greatest emergency, and a similar service to modern literature was performed by Shakespeare. He seized upon the romantic element when it was nearly at the point of dissolution; revived, energized, and improved it. He found it buried under a mass of stupid medieval traditions, and he liberated it, as Prospero did Ariel. We owe to him the survival of the romantic spirit in England.

Cervantes and Shakespeare put an end to the medieval romance with all its extravagances and vain conceits; but the kernel of truth that was in it, being imperishable, survived the Renaissance period, and came to life again, first in the modern romance, and then in the modern novel. What, then, is the difference between a novel and a romance in the modern sense? We have familiar examples before us. "The Vicar of Wakefield" is a celebrated romance, and "Middlemarch" an equally celebrated novel. Does not the difference chiefly reside in the idealism of the former? Is not a respect for the Christian ideal the best legacy we have received from the Middle Ages, and where do we find this ideal better exemplified than in "The Vicar of Wakefield"? It is this which gives the modern romance its poetic character and spiritual undertone, so different from the practical good sense of the true novel. The poetic reflections . . . of Hawthorne would be wholly out of place in an ordinary novel like "Middlemarch." It is, in fact, a transposed form of the drama, sometimes a melodrama, as in the "Vicar," but often a tragedy like the "Sorrows of Werther," and is governed mainly by the rules of dramatic composition. Thus we find that romances are generally written by fine poets, and there is little doubt that if Hawthorne had possessed the lyric gift he might have surpassed Longfellow and Whittier.—Frank Preston Stearns.

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Spiritual Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN one considers the spiritual assertion, recorded by Isaiah, that the servants of God "shall sing for joy of heart," the noticeable lack, among professed Christians, of uniform and continuous joy must certainly indicate that they have not actually become servants of God, and this for the reason that they have not understood God and how to serve Him. Joy is a quality, or a state of consciousness, associated alone with spiritual realities and is in no way dependent upon or prevented by material conditions. It is an effect arising from intelligent obedience to God, a spiritual activity which, simply because it is in unison with divine Principle, constitutes the enjoyment of God, or good. If a man is not enjoying Truth, then it is obvious that he is not acquainted with God, and is disabled because, try as he may, he is unable to enjoy something besides spiritual reality; and this is the only explanation of a joyless man or world.

The human mind, clinging to its false estimates of life and happiness, seeks to extract joy from its material affections, and fails. Even its concept of joy changes from hour to hour. Happiness that is sought today as consisting in certain possessions, may be lightly abandoned for tomorrow's whim. Joy is not a quality or element of mortal mind, and is not to be found in, but out of, matter; and the sooner men cease to expect joy in material experience and begin to seek it at its source, in its spiritual nature alone, the sooner will they part with their liability to disappointment. "Mortal mind," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 536 of Science and Health, "accepts the erroneous, material conception of life and joy, but the true idea is gained from the immortal side. Through toil, struggle, and sorrow, what do mortals attain? They give up their belief in perishable life and happiness; the mortal and material return to dust, and the immortal is released."

The general misapprehension of the nature of joy and of the spiritual meaning of the Scriptural admonition to rejoice always, has led many well-meaning mortals, like Job's consolers, to give their afflicted fellows what amounts to a counsel of irritation. No one really believes that joy can result from sorrowful experience, and, least of all, he who is for the moment overwhelmed with grief. Therefore, if, with any hope of success, you bid a man "take pleasure in infirmities," you must yourself understand, as Paul did, why it is possible to rejoice in the midst of tribulation; and in the proportion that you do understand the difference between reality and unreality, you will be able practically to help the sorrowful overcome their sorrows and to rejoice in ever-present Love. Distress and grief cannot produce an effect unlike their own nature, which is inharmonious; afflictions and their effects are alike unreal. It is this last point which most needs to be understood, for then it is seen why joy, being spiritual and immortal, produced and sustained by divine reality, can be realized even at the moment when material sense testifies to every condition of unhappiness. It is this spiritual ability to understand God, as the infinite, unchanging Principle of good, that constitutes "the joy of the Lord," which, as Nehemiah declared, "is your strength."

Those who have drunk deeply of human sorrows are so frequently the more apt in attaining spiritual joy, that the human mind has come to classify sorrow as a necessary balance to joy. This mistake results from the mortal belief in the duality of existence and the consequent denial of the oneness and aliveness of God. Spiritual joy is found, after devastating sorrow, not in the least on account of the experience of grief, but because, to the human mind, there must first come a turning away from false dependence upon material conditions for life and happiness, and a man learns this lesson more quickly in the pains than in the pleasures of sense. When these concepts fail, the human mind is swept of its material trusts; a man is usually more willing to learn of the immutable realities of being, more likely to desire them alone and, finding them, to rejoice in their purity and permanence.

Isaiah foretold that, among other results of the understanding of the Christ, beauty should be given for ashes; "the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." It would be difficult more clearly to state the necessity for denial of sense evidence as a prelude to spiritual joy. Could any one imbibe the "beauty of holiness" if he refused to arise from his sackcloth and ashes; or the oil of joy while he persisted in mourning; or even wish to utter praise if he retained his spirit of heaviness? Every material condition is to be denied and put aside as an unreality. Then only can the goodness and presence of God be realized and enjoyed. "God is All, and in all," Mrs. Eddy writes, "that finishes the question of a good and a bad side to existence. Truth is the real; error is the unreal. You will gather the importance of this saying, when sorrow seems to come, if you will look on the bright side; for sorrow endureth but for the night, and joy cometh with the light. Then will your sorrow be a dream, and your waking the reality, even the triumph of Soul over sense." (Christian Healing, p. 10.)

Jesus insisted on the purely spiritual nature of joy, when he directed the seventy, who had returned, joyous over their demonstrations, to rejoice in their understanding of God, divine

Principle, and not merely in the result of that understanding; or, as he expressed his meaning, "In this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you; but rather rejoice, because your names are written in heaven." On another occasion, he told his disciples that the understanding and reflection of God as Love was the way to fullness and permanence of joy. "If ye keep my commandments," he said, "ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love. These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." Because this understanding of spiritual Love overcomes the false sense of self, it at the same time broadens the capacity for joy, because it increases reliance upon spiritual instead of material evidence. It was out of her own joyful realization of spiritual being, that Mrs. Eddy declared, "The sinless joy—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual." (Science and Health, p. 76.)

This Stretch of the Thames

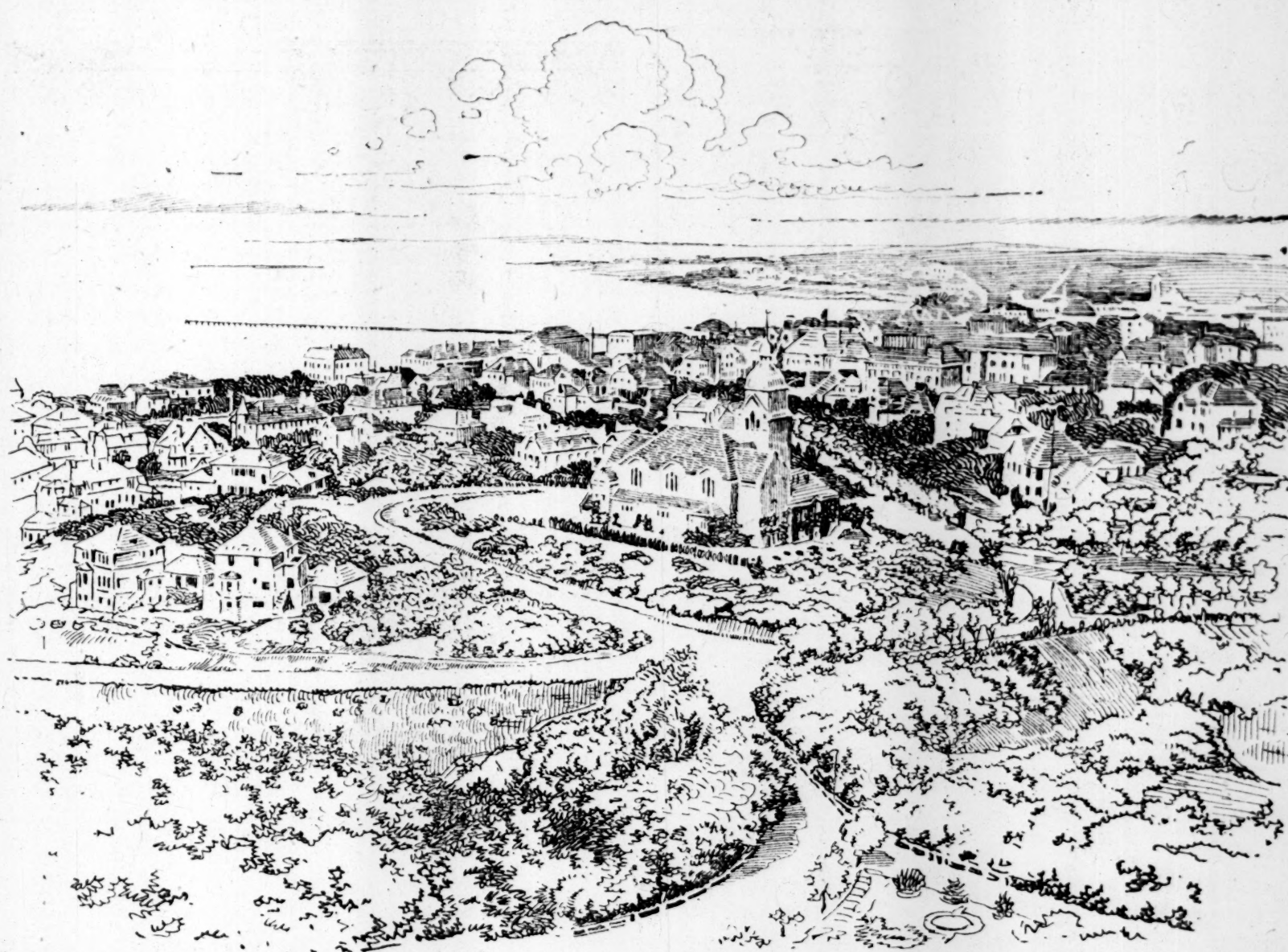
"The houses of Gravesend," writes Joseph Conrad, "crowd upon the shore with an effect of confusion as if they had stumbled down haphazard from the top of the hill at the back. The flatness of the Kentish shore ends there. A fleet of steam-tugs lies at anchor in front of the various piers. A conspicuous church spire, the first seen distinctly coming from the sea, has a thoughtful grace, the serenity of a fine form above the chaotic disorder of men's houses. But on the other side, on the flat Essex side, a shapeless and desolate red edifice, a vast pile of bricks with many windows and a slate roof more inaccessible than an Alpine slope, towers over the head in monstrous ugliness, the tallest, heaviest building for miles around, a thing like an hotel, like a mansion of flats (all to let), exiled into the fields out of a street in West Kensington. Just round the corner, as it were, on a pier defined with stone blocks and wooden piles, a white mast, slender like a stalk of straw and crossed by a yard like a knitting needle, flying the signals of flag and balloon, watches over a set of heavy dock-gates. Mastheads and funnels of ships peep above the ranges of corrugated iron roofs. This is the entrance to Tilbury Dock, the most recent of all London docks, the nearest to the sea."

"The waters of the sea rush on past Gravesend, tumbling the big mooring buoys laid along the face of the town; but the sea-freedom stops short there, surrendering the salt tide to the needs, the artifices, the contrivances of tolling men."

"This stretch of the Thames from London Bridge to the Albert Docks is to other watersides of river ports what a virgin forest would be to a garden. It is a thing grown up, not made. It recalls a jungle by the confused, varied, and impenetrable aspect of the buildings that line the shore, not according to a planned purpose, but as if sprung up by accident from scattered seeds. Like the matted growth of bushes and creepers veiling the silent depths of an unexplored wilderness, they hide the depths of London's infinitely varied, vigorous, seething life. In other river ports it is not so. They lie open to their stream, with quays like broad clearings, with streets like avenues cut through the timber for the convenience of trade. I am thinking now of river ports I have seen—of Antwerp, for instance; of Nantes, or Bordeaux, or even old Rouen, where the night-watchmen of ships, elbows on rail, gaze at shop windows . . . and see the audience go in and come out of the opera house. But London, the oldest and greatest of river ports, does not possess as much as a hundred yards of open quays upon its river front. Dark and impenetrable at night, like the face of a forest, is the London waterside. It is the waterside of watersides, where only one aspect of the world's life can be seen, and only one kind of men toils on the edge of the stream. The lightless walls seem to spring from the very mud upon which the stranded barges lie; and the narrow lanes coming down to the foreshore, resemble the paths of smothered bushes and crumbled earth where big game comes to drink on the banks of tropical streams."

An Old Virginia Homestead

Let me see if I can describe an old Virginia home recalled from a memory stamped with it when it was a virgin page. . . . The house was a plain "weather-board" building, one story and a half above the half-basement ground floor, set on a hill in a grove of primeval oaks and hickories filled in with ash, maples, and feathery-leaved locusts without number. It was built of timber cut by the "servants" (they were never termed slaves except in legal documents) out of the virgin forest, not long after the Revolution, when that branch of the family moved from Yorktown. It had quaint dormer windows, with small panes, poking out from its sloping upstairs rooms, and long porches to shelter its walls from the sun and allow house life in the open air. A number of magnificent oaks and hickories (there had originally been a dozen of the former, and from them the place took its name, "Oakland"), under which Totopotomoi children may have played, spread their long arms about it, sheltering nearly a half-acre apiece; while in among them and all around were a few ash, maples, an evergreen or two, lilacs



Tsing-Tao and Bay of Kiaochow, Shantung Province, China

The Treaty Ports of China

and syringas and roses, and locusts of every age and size, which in springtime filled the air with honeyed perfume. . . .

Off to one side was the orchard, in springtime a bower of pink and snow, and always making a pleasant spot in the landscape; beyond which peeped the ample barns and stables.

The fields that stretched around were poor, but the tillage was careful and systematic. At the best, it was a boast that a dish of blackberries could not be got on the place. The brown worn fences ran in lateral lines across and the ditches were kept clean except for useful willows.

The furniture within was old-timey and plain; mahogany and rosewood bedsteads and dressers black with age, and polished till they shone like mirrors, hung with draperies as white as snow; straight-backed chairs generations old interspersed with common ones; long sofas; old shining tables with slender, brass-tipped legs, straight or fluted, holding some fine old books, and in the springtime a blue or flowered bowl or two with glorious roses; bookcases filled with brown-backed much-read books. That was all.

The servants' houses, the smoke-house, wash-house and carpenter's shop were set around the "back yard" with "Mammy's house" a little nicer than the others; and farther off, upon and beyond the quarter hill, "the quarters"—whitewashed, substantial buildings, each for a family, with chicken-houses hard by, and with or without yards closed in by split palings, filled with fruit trees, which somehow bore cherries, peaches, and apples in a mysterious profusion even when the orchard failed.

The gardens (there were two: the vegetable garden and the flower garden) were separate. The former was the test of the mistress' power; for at the most critical times she took the best hands on the place to her taste. The latter was the proof of her taste. It was a strange affair; pyracanthus hedged it on the outside; honeysuckle ran riot over its palings, perfuming the air; yellow cowslips, in well-regulated tufts edged some borders, while sweet peas, pinks, and violets spread recklessly over others; jonquils yellow as gold, and blooming every spring as certainly as the trees budded or the birds nested, grew in thick bunches, and everywhere were tall white lilies, stately as the maidens that walked among them; big snowball bushes blooming with snow, lilacs purple and white and sweet in the spring, and always with birds' nests in them with the bluest of eggs; and in places rosebushes, and tall hollyhock stems filled with rich rosettes of every hue and shade, made a delicious tangle. In the autumn rich dahlias and pungent-odored chrysanthemums closed the season.

But the flower of all others was the rose. There were roses everywhere; clambering roses over the porches and windows, sending their fragrance into the rooms; roses beside the walks; roses around the yard and in the garden, roses of every hue and delicate refinement of perfume; rich yellow roses thick on their briery bushes, coming almost with the dandelions and buttercups, before any others dared face the April showers to learn if March had really gone. . . . and followed by the Giant of Battles on their stout stems, glorious enough to have been the badge of victorious Lancastrian kings; white Yorks hardly less royal; cloth-of-golds; dainty teas; rich damasks; old sweet hundred-leaved sifting their petals on the grass, and always filling with a dozen of the former, and from them the place took its name, "Oakland"), under which Totopotomoi children may have played, spread their long arms about it, sheltering nearly a half-acre apiece; while in among them and all around were a few ash, maples, an evergreen or two, lilacs

The Treaty Ports of China

"The treaty ports of China," Sarah Pike Conger writes in "Letters From China," "are mostly composed of two cities in one; the Chinese native walled city, and the foreign settlement, or concession. The Chinese hold steadfastly to their habits and ideas; while in the foreign settlement everything is foreign. These concessions are beautiful; they have attractive parks, fine, broad, macadamized streets, and sidewalks lined on either side with beautiful shade trees and flowering shrubs and plants. In fact the foreigners in these concessions can live quite to their liking in beautiful homes."

"Monday [March 13, 1905] we anchored at the splendid wharf which the Germans have built at this most desirable new port of Tsing-Tao. We arrived early in the morning and had a delightful day driving all through the town and over many fine German roads which lead into the country. These drives were a revelation. There are fine foreign residences here, and large stores well filled with all sorts of foreign goods; there are commodious barracks, . . . massive forts and excellent streets. The Germans have spent millions of money and evidently intend to stay. They have built about three hundred miles of good railroad into the interior."

"This Province is rich and fertile. It makes a fine port for the Germans, and they are making the most of it in a substantial way. They have a large army here, and their fortifications are already good, but they are building other forts."

"We visited the Russian warship, Czarévitch, one of the warships that escaped from Port Arthur and fled for safety to this German port. There are five Russian torpedo boats tied up here."

Lord Melbourne

Of all those who during the first twenty-five years of the Queen's reign were called to advise her, none survives the ordeal of knowledge so triumphantly as Lord Melbourne. Research does but embellish his character. His dignity, his intelligence, his perfect fairness of mind, are made, by the passage of time, increasingly evident. And it was not the least of the Queen's good fortune to ascend the throne under the auspices of so brave and faithful a Minister, for Melbourne had none of the vices of the politician. He had measured more accurately than any of his contemporaries the strength and weakness of all governments. He knew with the certainty of intelligence that the pulse of the country beat with a better strength outside than inside the House of Commons. He recognized the plain truth that no policy, not even if it were a policy of revolution, had one-tenth of the influence which its eager, narrow-minded advocates ascribed to it. If he adopted the profession of statesmanship, it was because that profession was, in the early Nineteenth Century, best adapted to his position and his talent.

Though Melbourne called himself a Whig, he did not share the vices of his class. He did not exult in the misfortunes of England when he had outgrown his callow youth. The hatred which Fox and Lord Holland professed for their own country was repugnant to his sense of honor. He did not detect in Napoleon the savior of the human race merely because his armies threatened the existence of Great Britain. He agreed with Pitt that, even if reform had been good in itself, it was monstrous to propose it in a time of war, and in a most luminous passage he protested against inapposite legislation.

"One great difference," he wrote, "between the conduct of the reformers of the present day and those of the

days of Charles I is that the latter chose a period of perfect tranquillity and security from external enemies—a period when almost all foreign nations were by their own distractions disabled from interfering with England—for putting into execution their schemes of amelioration. The former exclaimed against grievances and pressed the most vital measures at a moment when the power and inveteracy of France threatened our existence as an independent nation." The wisdom of these words is strongly at variance with the faith and practice of the Whigs. It was at the very moment of threatened disaster that Fox acclaimed the majesty of the people. It was when Napoleon was universally triumphant that the Jacobins of England demanded annual parliaments and manhood suffrage. Instead of standing in solid order against the foe, the Friends of the People thought it becoming to embarrass the hands of those who were protecting them against invasion by making insolent demands and clamoring for a false thing called freedom. But Melbourne would not for an instant tolerate such treason as this. . . . His conservative instincts rebelled fiercely against the policy of Lord Grey.

The truth is that he hated humbug and hypocrisy wherever he found them, and his sense of picturesque-ness persuaded him very often to overstate his case. But this overstatement was but another expression of his virtue and honesty, and though England had known some greater Ministers than Melbourne, she has put her trust in few innately wiser or more simply devoted to her interests.

By temperament and training, then, Melbourne was perfectly fitted to guide the footsteps of a young Queen. He was in the highest sense a man of the world, without prejudice or disguise, and he gladly accepted the charge which fortune had put into his hands. Nor has history revealed to us a wiser education of a monarch than this. The first volume of the Queen's Letters is not unlike a modern "Cypripedia." Melbourne forgot nothing which should improve the natural talent of Queen Victoria. He was ready with advice on all subjects and on all occasions. Not merely did he teach her the first lessons of statecraft; he gave her his opinions freely concerning literature, theology and history. Thus he brought into the palace a breath of his own humanity and humor. His letters were not mere formal state papers. They are alive and alert with the writer's sound sense, and not unillumined by the writer's flippancy. . . . Between the Queen and her favorite Minister the sympathy and understanding were complete.—Charles Whibley.

This England

This royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle, This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,

This other Eden, demi-Paradise; This fortress built by Nature for herself

Against infection and the hand of war; This happy breed of men, this little world,

This precious stone set in the silver sea, Which serves it in the office of a wall Or as a moat defensive to a house, Against the envy of less happier lands;

This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England, This land of such dear souls, this dear, dear land,

Dear for her reputation through the world; England bound in with the triumphant sea, Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege Of watery Neptune. . . .

—Shakespeare.

The Works of Men

Shall we compare Works of men that fleeting are, With the sweet perennial flow Of swift rivers, or the glow Of the unquenching sun, or light Of the golden queen of night?

Spring renews The floweret's hues, With her sweet refreshing dew: Ocean wide Bids his tide

With returning current glide, Does folly think there is, alas! Eternity in stone or brass? —Simonde.

In the Morning

A happy hour in the morning sweetens the whole day.—Louisa Alcott.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MAY 19, 1919

EDITORIALS

"It Shall Be Ours!"

It is quite impossible to assess the outlook of a nation in dollars or drachmas. The unknown quantity named sentiment, so apparently omitted from the calculations of the foreign office or the counting house, has a way of asserting itself, in the most unexpected and, for that matter, undesired manner, to the no slight discomfiture of the diplomatist or the merchant. It was all very well for Carlyle to fulminate against sentimentalism as a twin sister to cant, but it is not always so very easy to draw the line between sentiment and sentimentalism. And, indeed, in any case generalities are themselves only too easily capable of being classified with cant. The revolt from optimism is pessimism, or vice versa. The Psalmist, in his haste, would have cut short Diogenes' search before his lantern was lighted. It threatens to be like that with the diplomatists in Paris weighing the claims of the countrymen of the famous cynic out of Pontus. Item, as the Elizabethan might have said, the Dodecanese.

Everybody, who has not slept through the war, knows the story of the twelve islands, with their islets, the Sporades the early Greeks called them, which huddle along the coast of Asia Minor, from Samos on the north to Crete in the south. Centuries ago, so the geologists declare, these fragments were torn from the mainland by some terrific volcanic action, and flung out into the sea. Today the valleys, where the dinosaur once gambled, and the elephant had his home, form the bed of what the Romans called the Aegæum Mare, whilst their peaks and plateaux, thrust up out of the blue waters, constitute the chain of islands, hoary with myth and fable, sung of by the poets of all the ages, and famous in the chronicles of the world.

When Argive Helen's face had "launched a thousand ships," not a few of these came from the Twelve Islands. And in the Iliad you may read, unto this day, the names of the kings who sailed in "the hollow ships well-ordered to the seas," when the great fleet of Agamemnon set its course for Ilium. Here, high over the roofs of Rhodes, towered the Colossus, whose thumb, it is said, a man could barely circle with both arms, and in the gleaming mirror, bound upon whose breast, the human pygmies in the streets below could see reflected the triremes and fishing boats tugging for the harbor. Here, too, appropriately enough, was wrought in marble, in the workshop of some unknown master, that glory of the Vatican galleries, the story of Laocöon. When Olympus was still a reality to men, the islands chose from the gods their tutelary deities. Thus Leros, the home of birds, to whose fields the sisters of Meleager, turned into guinea-fowl, were to fly for safety, adopted as its guardian Apollo's sister, the huntress Artemis. Kalymnos and Astypalia, like Rhodes, took the sun-god himself, but the rock of Nisyros preferred Poseidon whom the Roman called Neptune, for had not Poseidon himself torn it off from Kos, so that he might hurl it at the giant Polybotes? As for Kos, to it came one night a shipwrecked son of Asklepios, and thus was founded the great temple of medicine, in whose chambers Lucian was one day to see the priests stealing and eating the sacred peas.

Thus the Dodecanese, Greek in every fiber, emerges out of the twilight between myth and history. And as the procession of the centuries advances the story is still the same. When the Latin triumphed over the Greek, the islands were crushed under the heel of Rome. Patmos, for some reason, became a penal colony, to which one day was to come the author of the Apocalypse to triumph over a legally intended death. Of all the islands Kos alone escaped the terrible exactions of the Roman taxgatherer. It owed its immunity to the fame of the great school founded by Hippocrates, a school to which the savants and students of Rome flocked in hundreds. And though today the once stately Asklepieion is a ruined ruin, the huge plane tree, which for twenty-five centuries has been putting on and off its leaves, and under whose shade the great Greek wrote and lectured, still survives, its hoary limbs supported on marble props.

It was not, however, until some eleven hundred years after Hippocrates, to be exact, in 730 A. D., that the islands became known by their present title. The Roman Empire had been split in two. Gregory the Third was Pope. The throne of the Caesars had been removed to Constantinople, and Leo, the Isaurian, ruled the Byzantine Empire. The Hellenic world had come into its own again, and the new military province of the Dodecanese was established, with Rhodes for its capital. Then, again, as the Eastern Empire toppled to its fall, came the centuries of the pirates and the raiders. One after another the ships of the Saracens, the Venetians, the Genoese, and the Algerians came plundering, murdering, and enslaving, and the Venetians were the worst of all. Patmos, indeed, was left a naked rock, till the Greek came back to repeople it. At last there appeared a new conqueror, the famous Knights Hospitalers. The islands became a vast fortress against the corsairs preying on the eastern trade-routes, and more particularly a breakwater against the tide of Muhammadan conquest. At noon, on the 29th day of May, 1453, Muhammad the Second rode through the breach into the Greek city of Constantinople, and the work of massacre began. The horror of that day has never been forgotten, and every Easter the Greek maidens of the Dodecanese sing the Dirge of the City of Constantine, with its refrain, "Once more in years, in times to come, it shall be ours." Still the Ottoman tide crept ever nearer. On July the 28th, 1522, the armada of Suleiman the Magnificent anchored off Rhodes. Five months later, on Christmas day, after a heroic and historic struggle, Adam de Lisle and his Knights surrendered. The terms of the capitulation were generous, and the Dodecanese became an autonomous province, under Ottoman suzerainty.

An autonomous province under Turkish suzerainty

is, however, a comparative term. Still, on the whole, the Dodecaneseans maintained their liberties, and regained much of their old prosperity, in the centuries which followed. Still, when, almost exactly three hundred years after the capture of Rhodes, the Peloponnesus and the Isthmus flared up in rebellion against the nameless atrocities of the Turk, the Dodecaneseans threw in their lot with that of their fellow countrymen. From then on there followed an ever-renewing struggle with Constantinople, during which, in spite of many reverses, the Islanders held their own. So it was when, in 1912, Italy declared war against Turkey, with the result that, for the second time in their history, the islands passed under the control of Rome. Of the effect of that control there is much to be said, and much that must be said hereafter. But the main point, for the present purpose, is that these Islanders, Greek in every fiber of their being, and Greek in spite of the many vicissitudes of their history, have been once more threatened with an alien flag. The Italian flag waves, as once the pharos of Rhodes lifted itself, above that city. But the people demand their right of self-determination, and were it not for the example of Shantung it would be unbelievable that they could be denied it. It is true that inspired paragraphs have been issued from Paris to the effect that the islands are to be returned to Greece. But the inspired paragraph frequently gets no further than the inspiration. Therefore it is perhaps time that all that is freedom-loving in the world made clear its determination that Shantung shall not be repeated in the Dodecanese.

Solution of the Railroad Problem

COMPLETE and comprehensive public regulation of the railroads of the United States, with the properties owned and managed privately, is, stating it briefly, the solution proposed by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads under the existing war-time régime. In discussing the railway problem recently, Mr. Hines made it clear that he does not favor any plan of government ownership of the railroads, and it is to render unnecessary any such taking over of the railway properties, either now or at any future time, that he urges the immediate formulation of a plan similar to the one he recommends. The Director-General insists, no doubt with full realization that he will receive almost unanimous popular support in his contention, that a return of the railway properties to their owners under the conditions of management and control which existed prior to the war cannot be seriously considered. Such a course, he points out, would eventuate, within a comparatively short time, in actual government ownership, with what he regards as its unavoidable attendant evils.

Mr. Hines, in discussing conditions of management and control existent before the taking over of the railways by the government as a war measure, points out that gross inequalities and inequities resulted from the attempted regulation of rates, both passenger and freight, by federal and state boards and commissions, which often reached their decisions without a full knowledge of the condition or value of the properties affected. The attempted regional regulation of rates resulted, he asserts, in great hardship to what he terms the weaker railways, while at the same time permitting the earning of excessive profits by the stronger companies, or those whose lines were, because of natural advantages, able to operate at a less cost per mile. Thus it is that he has come to the point where he favors the compulsory consolidation of the railroads of the United States into a few large competitive systems.

This is, of course, getting almost as far away from public ownership as it is possible to get, and the plan proposed appears to be designed, as Mr. Hines claims it is, to insure against what he considers an unmistakable tendency toward government ownership under conditions as they formerly existed, and as they will exist in the future if a return to those conditions is to be permitted. He would provide, in these proposed regional railway systems, in each of which there should, he says, be from twelve to twenty consolidated competing companies, for the protection of what he calls the weaker railways, and also, by fundamental and courageous changes, for the regulation of tariffs in such a manner that capital would be attracted and the rights of shippers and other patrons of the railroads would be safeguarded. He expresses the belief that, for many years to come, upward of a billion dollars must annually be provided for investment in railway properties in the United States, and that this investment must be made attractive. This can be done, he insists, and an income of approximately 4½ per cent be assured, while permitting no advance in the existing rates.

The Director-General's plan, then, is, in addition to the proposed compulsory consolidation of the carriers of the several sections, to fix tariffs, both passenger and freight, upon the basis of the true value of the combined properties, found, presumably, by actual surveys and valuations, and to limit and insure a net return upon this value of 4½ or 5 per cent, with 1 per cent additional to be reinvested in the properties, but not capitalized. This, it is argued, will supply a definiteness heretofore lacking, and will, at the same time, allay the unrest, generally felt, that railroads have invested in their properties large amounts of excess profits, which were added to the total values of those properties, and were, in consequence, made the basis of future rates and earnings.

Mr. Hines, quite properly, it would seem, emphasizes the assertion that the solution of the railway problem does not lie in simply returning the properties to the control of their owners. The heavy costs of building, maintenance, and operation which have been imposed upon the railroads as a result of the war will not, he says, be eliminated by this transfer of control. He points to the significant fact that the difficulties which have come upon the railroads as an outgrowth of the war have come, as well, upon those businesses and industries which have not been under government control. The opportunity seems now to be present to deal with the railway problem courageously and wisely. A solution must undoubtedly be found for conditions now existing and which, Mr. Hines believes, will continue to exist without the adoption of a plan similar to that which he advances. This plan,

if it is designed to protect the public and the investors, as on its face it appears to be, should receive unbiased consideration at the hands of Congress.

Aviation in the United States

* AIR mail service, between several of the principal cities of the United States, has become quite an everyday affair. The completion of a year of such service between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, announced within a few days, is especially interesting because of certain details, contained in the report on the subject by the Post Office Department, which provide a concrete survey of results of an attempt to maintain a daily service over considerable distances amid all sorts of conditions. The department evidently regards the government's first year of aerial mail service a success. It points out that, while the revenues from aeroplane mail stamps amounted to \$159,700, the cost of the service was only \$137,900.06, although whether or not the fact that the flying operations were conducted by the War Department from the inauguration of the service to Aug. 10 had anything to do with the economic results is not made clear by published accounts.

After having heard much about the niceties of aeroplane construction, and of the very limited term of usefulness of aerial motors, it is somewhat reassuring to learn, for instance, that the same planes with which the New York-Washington mail service was established are still doing duty, apparently as efficiently as ever, and propelled by the same motors. One aeroplane has traveled 10,716 miles, and during the year has had repairs calling for \$480. The plane has cost the government, in service, per hour, \$65.80. Another machine has traveled 15,018 miles, has had repairs requiring \$1874.76, and has cost, in service, per hour, \$48.34. The department reports that the record of the entire service between New York and Washington for the year shows 92 per cent of performance, representing 7,720,840 letters carried.

In connection with the carrying of the mails, the Post Office Department has made studies which, it would seem, will be quite helpful in advancing commercial aviation generally. One of these is to determine whether or not visibility is absolutely necessary to commercial flying. Some improvement in instruments has been effected in this connection, and the interesting announcement is made that aeronautical engineers are working on a device for the automatic landing of a mechanically flown aeroplane "which would meet the condition of absolute invisibility that could exist only in the most blinding snowstorm or impenetrable fog." The report points out that the objection to aviators flying with single-motor planes when the degree of visibility is low is the possibility of the motor stopping over a city, village, or other section which would admit of no selection of a suitable landing place. It is, the Post Office Department says, generally accepted that, with two or more motors, forced landings under such conditions can be avoided. It seems clear that the mail service, working out important problems of this sort which, in some degree, stand in the way of progress toward practical commercial aviation.

The Azores

THERE are many places up and down the earth's surface that, through some notable incident, have had greatness thrust upon them, greatness which otherwise might not have come their way. St. Helena without Napoleon, Trafalgar Bay without Nelson, Juan Fernandez without Robinson Crusoe would, in all probability, have had a very attenuated acquaintance list compared with what they have today. The Azores do not, of course, come quite into the same category, for the trailing group of the Western Islands which spread themselves along some two hundred miles of the mid-Atlantic would, in any event, have been well known. Nevertheless, most English-speaking people, today, know the Azores best as the place where the doughty Sir Richard Grenville fought the famous battle, "the one and the fifty-three," with the Spanish Fleet, over three hundred years ago.

At Flores in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay, and a pinnace, like a flutter'd bird, came flying from far away: "Spanish ships of war at sea! we have sighted fifty-three!"

So opens one of the best-known ballads in the language, and the rest of the story is equally familiar; how Lord Thomas Howard, who was chief in command of the small British squadron of six ships, decided that, in this case, discretion was the better part of valor; how he informed Sir Richard Grenville, commander of the Revenge, to this effect; how Sir Richard pointed out that many of his men were ashore and that he could not desert them. And so, as Gervase Markham briefly tells the story in the "argument" to his poem, "The Most Honourable Tragedie of Sir Richard Grimle, Knight," with which Tennyson was, of course, familiar, "Sir Richard, staying to recover his men which were upon the Island, and disdaining to flee from his Countries enemy, not being able to recover the winde, was instantly invironed with that huge Navie, between whom began a dreadful fight, continuing the space of fifteen hours, in which conflict, Sir Richard sunk the great San Phillip of Spaine, the Ascension of Sivel, the Admirall of the Hulsks and two other great Armados." Sir Richard continued the fight, "till he had not one come of powder left, nor one whole pike, nor fortie living men," and then, at last, he himself being wounded, his master, much against his will, came "to composition with the Spaniards." And so the lion "was caught at last," but the little Revenge was not after all to be a Spanish prize, for that evening a great storm arose

And the whole sea plunged and fell on the shot-shatter'd navy of Spain, And the little Revenge herself went down by the island crags To be lost evermore in the main.

That all happened in the year 1591, when Queen Elizabeth sought to support Don Antonio of Portugal against Spain by dispatching her ships to the Azores,

then in the possession of her implacable enemy Philip II. They had other objects in view, of course, these ships, for the Azores, lying directly in the great sea lane, between the Indies and Spain, were steadily developing into a grand rendezvous for the Spanish treasure ships on their way back to Europe.

At that time the Azores had been scarcely 200 years on the map of the known world, and but little more than a hundred years within the world's ordinary sea traffic. It was the famous Prince Henry the Navigator, of Portugal, who first caused them to be thoroughly explored, about the middle of the Fifteenth Century. Colonization was then begun, and Flemish settlers came from the Netherlands in great numbers, so much so, indeed, that the islands were, for a time, called the Flemish Islands. The year 1580 brought the Spanish conquest and for sixty years the Azores, like the rest of Portugal, were under the dominion of Spain. Then they were restored to Portugal again, and have remained a Portuguese possession ever since. The Azores are one of the most isolated groups of islands in the world, for the nearest continental land is Cape Roca, on the Portuguese coast, 830 miles away, whilst Cape Race, in Newfoundland, the nearest American headland, lies 1200 miles to the northwest.

Notes and Comments

SOMETIMES it seems to be the case that people in the United States become enthusiastic supporters of the Americanization idea without any definite notion of how to carry it into effect. Perhaps they might take a cue from a Polish settlement worker who, in the course of a single week, secured fifty students for the citizenship and language courses in the Chicago evening schools. Even the school experts have been wondering what to do in order to induce foreigners resident in American cities to attend the evening classes that have been established primarily for their benefit, and it looks as if the Polish settlement worker had found the answer. After all, he was merely adopting the methods prescribed by good salesmanship. He had a good thing, and he merely adopted the most direct course for bringing it to the attention of the people who had need of it. They did the rest.

Nobody is likely to dispute the idea that at no time since the invention of printing has so large a number of books been subjected to such hard service as the immense and miscellaneous library that was part and parcel of military life in France and Belgium. The American Library Association placed in active service some 5,000,000 volumes contributed and about 2,000,000 purchased in the United States, but the supply never equaled the demand. More books are now needed, and the need will continue as long as American soldiers remain in Europe, increased rather than diminished in proportion as the occupation of territory to secure the terms of peace leaves more time for reading. During the war countless books were lost, books not lost wore out seven times faster than in ordinary library circulation, and the army as a whole acquired a reading habit that should prove a national asset worth many times the cost of the books. With a new campaign impending to secure books for soldiers, these are facts that should make the average citizen glad to contribute.

TO PERSONS interested in legal procedure the State Legislature of Michigan has done an interesting thing in making it lawful for courts of record to render binding "declarations of rights," for by this process legal questions can be submitted to the courts without the delay and expense of the usual method of "trying a case," and, as it were, arbitrated by the judges. In many cases a humanly more wholesome method, this process proceeds on the assumption that each person concerned is honest in intention and will be satisfied with a just settlement. The plan is ancient; it dates back to Roman law, and is today employed in the settlement of a majority of cases having to do with contracts, deeds, wills, and so on, in England. But it has not, it seems, before been employed in the United States, and now that one state has led the way, others will no doubt gradually follow until an important change in legal procedure has come about in the entire Nation.

THE community center is almost a discovery of today in America, but the idea, according to a recent article on western railroad history, was introduced practically some twenty-one years ago, to provide for the normal social content of railroad workers in an almost unsettled country. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company established a system of reading-rooms and club-houses for its men at all the important division headquarters and terminals, and as more people have come into the country, these places have come to be used also by the families of the men, and are now, to quite an extent, community centers in the present use of the term. Other reading-rooms have been established in towns along the line, and their effect for the betterment of local living was already proving the value of the community center before the country in general had ever heard of it.

A PLEASANT scene of family activity, a gentleman and his wife and a robin and his mate working together to make a bird's nest, is happily described by an Illinois citizen in a letter to a Chicago newspaper. It was a blowy day, and Mr. and Mrs. Robin, trying to build a nest on a fence post, were having trouble with the foundations. So the worthy gentleman and his wife came to their assistance, he with bits of moss and she with several lengths of white cotton string, which is "an orthodox part of every robin's nest." Together the human nest-builders made the foundations fast to the post, and were rather surprised to see that the robins regarded it as good work so far as it went. Mrs. Robin improved it by tucking in all the loose ends of cotton string, added the finishing touches, and the Robin family settled down in their new house for the summer. And now the gentleman wonders whether he is not the "first person who ever made a nest for a bird and had it accepted." As very likely he is, at least of the real bird's kind.